

TURKS SEND TWO PEACE ENVOYS TO NEGOTIATE TERMS

Talaat Bey Takes Initiative; Unrest Spreads in Ottoman Empire

RISING IN SMYRNA

Pope Makes New Appeal To Belligerents; Asks For Sacrifices

LIEBKNECHT'S CRY

Affirms Present Conditions Will Bring About Holy War for Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 6.—The Corriere della Sera says that two Turkish envoys have been sent to Switzerland, to negotiate with the allies.

Paris, March 6.—The official daily review states that it is reported that Turkey is considering peace negotiations, on the initiative of Talaat Bey.

Athens, March 6.—The situation at Constantinople is growing steadily worse. The Young Turk Government fears the influence of the supporters of the late Heli Apparent, Prince Yusuf Izzeddin and the increasing anti-German feeling.

It is believed that General Liman von Sanders is visiting the Kaiser, to report on the situation in Turkey. The preachers in the mosques are denouncing the Germans and the Young Turks.

London, March 6.—A telegram from Salonica says that a great mutiny is reported to have broken out at Smyrna, owing to the hardships suffered by the troops and their hostility to the Germans.

A telegram from Cairo states that, according to private information from Athens, M. Venizelos has had several interviews with King Constantine, with whom he has become reconciled. A political crisis in Athens is considered to be imminent.

Pope's New Appeal
Rome, March 6.—The Pope, in a new appeal for peace, says that he cannot witness in silence Europe tearing itself to pieces. His Holiness repeats his proposal that each belligerent shall declare their desire, but shall be ready to make sacrifices, resulting in a lasting peace, just to all.

Amsterdam, March 5.—In the Prussian Diet, recently, the well-known Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht, in a fierce outburst against the censorship, said that any mention of the trials of peace demonstrators or food-rioters was prohibited and the population was ignorant how these were growing. He denounced the atrocities committed by German troops in the occupied territories and the release of jail-birds to join the army, where, already, there were masses of men of a hideous lasciviousness.

He dwelt on the persecution to which people were subjected on account of their political views, saying that, already, hundreds have been imprisoned and are not allowed to consult their lawyers, while a new police department has been inaugurated to deal with peace propagandists.

Dr. Liebknecht caused a scene by affirming: "These conditions are breeding revolutionists. The cries for help from the prisons and from the slaves in distress are stifled today, but one day they will be heard to rouse mankind to a holy war for peace."

Dr. Liebknecht was describing the reign of terror existing in Austria when the debate was closed.

MONGOLIA GOES DRY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Urga, March 7.—The Russian Diplomatic Agent has published an Ordinance prohibiting the Russians in Outer Mongolia selling spirituous liquors and also certain kinds of wines for four months, but allows the liquidation of traders' stocks. The Chinese Commissioner at Chendu has similarly prohibited Chinese traders selling spirits.

Kiangyuh sien Is Recovered; Kuanhsien Situation Better; Poyai Rebels Lose Heavily

Revolutionaries Beaten At Kaotsunshi, Hunan; 400 Killed; Gen. Aoki Returns Here Today

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, March 7.—The Kiangyuh sien bandits have been defeated, with a loss of eighty men killed. The city has been recovered.

The situation at Kuanhsien has improved, the robbers having retired northwards. The city gates are now open for three hours each day.

Peking, March 7.—It is officially announced that the casualties on the Nachhsien front are heavy on both sides. The Yunnanese are strongly entrenched, neither side being able to advance.

Official details regarding the capture of Poyai, which is a very important strategic point on the road to Yunnan, state that, after some stiff fighting on the 3rd, the Government troops captured the Yuhshi fort. Meanwhile, Colonel Wang Chang-shun led a difficult attack on a mountain commanding the rear of Poyai, successfully occupying it.

Poyai was then captured. The rebels lost heavily.

Poyai Occupied

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 7.—Poyai, an important place on the frontier of Kwangsi and Yunnan, has been occupied by the Government forces. On March 3rd, the rebels were defeated at Kaotsunshi, in Hunan, four hundred rebels being killed.

M. Conti, French Minister to Peking, is leaving for Paris in May. He will probably be succeeded by M. de Fontenay, former Minister to Korea.

General Aoki will leave Peking for Shanghai tomorrow, after having been received in audience by Yuan Shih-kai and General Li Yuan-hung.

Former M.P.s To Yunnan

According to a reliable report five former members of the National Assembly including Lan Kung-wu, Huang Hu-wa and Chang Yao-jui have left by a Japanese ship for Yunnan.

It is said also that some other ex-members of the National Assembly will soon leave for Japan where they will discuss important questions with rebel leaders there.

Liang Chi-chiao Returns

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has once more appeared in Shanghai after a trip to Japan. He recently founded a Chinese daily which is specially devoted to the maintenance of the Chinese Republic. Mr. Liang refuses to see

callers as it is understood his life has been threatened.

Rebels Further Repulsed

The Asiatic Daily News says that, in the direction of Hsuehchowfu, General Feng Yuen-hsiang has further repulsed the enemy. On March 2 his brigade occupied all the important points on the left bank of the River Min and made defence works on important points on one side and pursued the enemy on the other side. The enemy on the right bank of the River Min have strongly resisted by occupying Chenwu Shan and Suiping Shan. They were attacked severely at 3 p.m. on that day and Gen. Feng expects to occupy the two hills, but the enemy are still on the bank of the river and there was a severe engagement throughout the night.

On the morning of March 3 Feng tried to occupy the height round Paitao temple so as to look down on Hsuehchowfu and occupy Hsuehchowfu completely. In these engagements he killed over 1,000 of the enemy and captured 100 men and a large number of prizes.

On March 3 General Chou Wen-ping's men attacked Kaotsunshi and at 8 a.m. had an engagement with over 3,000 of the enemy at the east of Kaotsun who occupied the height on the north-west and strongly resisted. The fighting continued several hours.

At 3 p.m. a portion of his army guarded from the height in the east and another portion were able to cross the river and attack the enemy's position. At 5 p.m. the enemy were obliged to retire towards Kiangshih and Yenmen and were pursued until the evening.

The Government troops have killed over 400 of the enemy and captured over 200 ponies, ammunition, fodder and other military supplies.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: The Changsha merchants have sent a joint petition to the government requesting that the war zone be not extended nearer than 200 li from Changsha.

President Yuan has received several urgent telegrams from Changsha. It is learned from the Ministry of Interior that the situation there is dangerous. The authorities of the province ask the government for immediate help.

It is reported that Shensi is unquiet.

Britain Again Goes To U.S. for Money

Arrangements Have Been Virtually Concluded for Big New Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 6.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that arrangements have been virtually concluded for a big new British loan.

Mail Notices

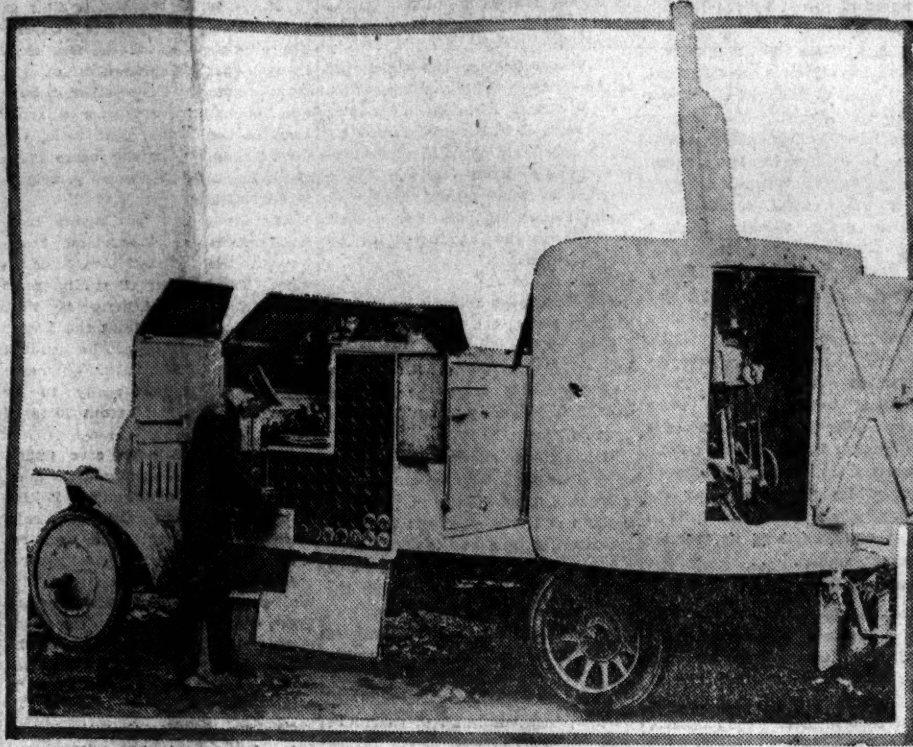
MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Mar. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 9
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza, Mar. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 14
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Canada M. Mar. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 11
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 18
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone, Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore, Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, was due at Yokohama on March 4 and here on or about March 12, per s.s. Manila Maru.
The French mail of February 6 is due at Hongkong today and here on March 12. Left Saigon on March 5, per M.M. s.s. Polynesian.

Germans Have New Anti-Aircraft Fighting Machine



Here is the latest invention of the Germans for bringing down enemy aeroplanes. It is an anti-aircraft gun mounted on an armored motor-truck. The shell caisson at the side is shown and the open door of the gun turret in the rear shows the loading and firing machinery of the gun.

CHINESE INTERESTED IN AMMUNITION FIND

Make Inquiry Into Possible Rebel Connection; Nielsen Denies Knowledge

Chinese authorities are showing particular interest in the finding of the 200 artillery shells in the garden at No. 44, Siccawei Road in the French Concession. The garden belongs to a house that burned down recently of which Mr. A. Nielsen, a German, was the last tenant.

Yesterday, Mr. Yang Teheng, special representative of the Generalissimo Office at Peking, visited the French police and made a careful examination of the shells to see if they were of the caliber known to have been used by the rebels. It is known to the Chinese authorities that 5 artillery pieces of approximately the same caliber as the shells have recently been sold to unauthorized persons.

The three ponds in the garden at the Siccawei Road address were dragged and drained without additional shells being discovered. When seen last night, Mr. Nielsen denied emphatically that he had anything to do with the ammunition.

"I didn't put the cases into the pond," said he. "The shells don't belong to me. I know nothing about them."

He added that the charges made against him were all "humbug."

Mr. Newton D. Baker, Cleveland Ex-Mayor, New War Secretary

Reuter's Service

Washington, March 6.—President Wilson has appointed Mr. Newton D. Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, Secretary of War.

3 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—The Petroleum S.S. Company's Teutonian (4,824 tons) has been sunk. The crew have been landed.

The British steamer Rothesay (2,007 tons; J. Cory and Sons, Cardiff) has been sunk.

The British steamer Masunda (4,952 tons; Glasgow United Steamship Co., Ltd.) has been sunk. All on board were saved.

The Weather

Overcast and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.6 and the minimum 38.8.

KAISER ASSEMBLES 300,000 FOR NEW EFFORT AT VERDUN

Guns Are Hurling 400,000 Projectiles Daily At French Lines

MOUNDS OF DEAD

Reserves Demoralised At Seeing 50,000 Slain Comrades on Field

'TERRIBLE BRITISH'

Captured Flanders Troops Say They Are Glad To Get Away

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 6.—It is estimated that the Germans are hurling 400,000 projectiles a day against the French front at Verdun. They have accumulated 300,000 men on a narrow front for the second phase of the battle.

The battle raged furiously throughout the whole of Saturday, but the evening found the positions of the adversaries unchanged. The enemy continued their maximum efforts at the village of Douaumont.

They tried every expedient and "fraternalism," but were powerless against the heroic resistance offered by the French troops. The losses of the Germans are most disproportionate to their expenditure of energy and far exceed those of the French, whose reserves in men and munitions are ample for all emergencies.

The two days onslaught of this, the second phase of the battle, has not been marked by the slightest advance of the German forces. Moreover, the enemy have no longer the advantage of surprise, while the ground has been so torn up by the ceaseless bombardment that it cannot be organised scientifically.

50,000 Dead Left on Field

The German survivors are suffering from fatigue, while the fresh troops brought up are demoralised by the sight of mounds of corpses, of which some 50,000 are lying in front of the French lines. Hence, the issue is awaited in Paris without the slightest anxiety.

The line on which the French are so brilliantly holding up the Germans is the first of three lines covering Verdun. It starts from Vacherauville, crosses Poivre Ridge and Douaumont Plateau and includes the villages of Vaux and Dambloup, forming practically a rectangle over seven kilometers deep.

The Germans have wrecked regiment after regiment on this solid mass of defences.

An official message says: We bombarded important points in the Argonne. There was no infantry action north of Verdun, but a violent bombardment on the left bank of the Meuse.

There was an intermittent action at Douaumont. We bombarded the enemy's communications in Woivre.

London, March 6.—An official communique issued in Berlin claims the capture of 37 guns and 75 machine-guns on the Verdun front and 1,000 prisoners at Douaumont.

Lord Northcliffe's Story

Lord Northcliffe, who is visiting Verdun, publishes a striking review of the battle in The Times. He says that the French losses have been insignificant, whereas it is known that the German 3rd and 18th Corps were entirely spent, while the 7th (reserve) Corps had lost half and the 15th Corps 75 per cent of their available strength by the evening of the 3rd. Likewise spent were a part of the 113th Division of the 5th (reserve) Corps and a Bavarian Ersatz Division.

The prisoners come from all parts of the Empire. One relates that his company, on February 21, was made up of 200 men, with four officers, while, on the following day, they numbered only 70 men and one officer, although none of the company had been taken prisoners.

It can be safely assumed that the German losses were at least 100,000.

Messrs. A. Burkill And R. N. Truman Put Up For Anglo-Java Board

Shareholders Organizing To Oppose Issuance of 50,000 New Shares

Publication in THE CHINA PRESS yesterday of the proposal by the management and directors of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., to issue the 50,000 unissued shares of the company at par, Tls. 4.50, while the market price of the shares was Tls. 15.50, led to interesting developments during the day.

The first and most important of these was the action of a number of the largest shareholders in getting together to oppose the issuance of the shares at this time. A second development was the decision to nominate Messrs. A. W. Burkill and R. N. Truman for seats on the Board of Directors of the Anglo Java Estates in place of Messrs. Davidson and Macray whose seats automatically become vacant at the forthcoming annual meeting.

Mr. Davidson during the day had meetings with several of the largest shareholders to whom he explained his position. According to one of the shareholders Mr. Davidson concedes that Wattie and Co. have no legal right to the 50,000 shares involved and cannot force the company to issue these shares, but that from the moral standpoint the shareholders should agree to issue these 50,000 shares at par, inasmuch as Wattie and Co. made nothing out of the original flotation.

It is further understood that a meeting of the directors of the company will be held this afternoon at which the position will be further canvassed.

Attention is drawn to an advertisement on page 2 of this issue, relating to the affairs of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., which were dealt with at some length in yesterday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS. The advertisement offers to shareholders who cannot be present at the annual meeting on the 14th inst., and who wish to oppose the issue of 50,000 shares to Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co. at Tls. 4.50, an opportunity to be represented.

Clemenceau's Paper Suspended for Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 6.—The newspaper l'Homme Enchaîné, edited by M. Clemenceau, has been suspended for a week.

Portugal Takes Four More German Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 6.—Portugal has seized four German steamers at Madeira.

REPRESENTATIVES ALSO WILL SUPPORT WILSON

Is New York Opinion; Pro-Germans Much Discomfited By Vote in Senate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, March 5.—The pro-Germans are much discomfited by the vote in the Senate, especially as a similar defeat is likely to occur when the subject is brought up in the House of Representatives. Comment is summed up in the remark that the Senate has shown that the foreign affairs of the United States are still in the hands of the President and not of the Kaiser.

President's Strong Words

Washington, February 25 (special to Manila Cablenews).—In a letter addressed to Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, President Wilson announces his determined opposition to receding in the least from his stand in opposition to the announced German policy of sinking armed merchant vessels after March 1.

The president says, "I shall not consent to any abridgements of the rights of American citizens to travel on the high seas without danger to life."

"The doctrine of 'peace at any cost' is devoid of any consideration for our national honor."

"A surrender of our rights as neutrals would be a confession of our impotency as a nation and would constitute a virtual surrender of our independence as a nation."

These strong words of the president are taken as his final say with regard to the submarine controversy.

It is now practically certain that should Germany carry out her threat of sinking armed liners irrespective of the presence of Americans aboard, a break of diplomatic relations will result.

War Rumors Depress Wheat

Chicago, February 24.—Rumors of impending trouble with Germany have depressed the price of wheat by seven cents per bushel.

French Powder Works Blown Up; 22 Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—Twenty-two persons have been killed and 66 injured in an explosion in a powder factory at Courneuve.

Admiral Lebon New French Naval Chief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 5.—Vice-Admiral Lebon has been appointed Chief of the Naval Staff.

Prisoners have horror and misery no clearly depicted on their countenances that no other evidence is required concerning the tragedy through which they have passed.

Lord Northcliffe pays a tribute to the splendid efficiency and thoroughness of the French and their vast supply of shells and ammunition. On one road alone he saw a convoy of 2,000 motors. All their organisers are young men, while General Petain, in the simple life he leads, represents the late Lord Roberts.

'The Terrible British'
Lord Northcliffe describes the deplorable condition of the German prisoners. They are miserable creatures, badly trained. Many of them have been transferred from Flanders and all of these were glad to leave the neighborhood of the terrible British.

He concludes that it is impossible to estimate the duration of the battle. Although the odds in their favor are three to one, the spirit of the Germans is not equal to dislodging the French from their formidable positions.

Amsterdam, March 6.—An official communique issued in Berlin admits the evacuation of a portion of the ground won at Thiaville, "before the massed encircling fire of the enemy."

German Evacuate Position Surrounded by French Guns (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, March 5.—Western theater. Towards evening, lively artillery duels took place on several parts of the front. The French artillery is incessantly active between the Meuse and Moselle and at times bombarded the Douaumont section with special violence. No infantry engagements have occurred.

In order to avoid unnecessary losses, the Germans have evacuated the trench near the range-house north-east of Badonviller taken from the French on February 28, which was encircled by heavy fire.

Eastern theater.—In the Illust section, a Russian attempt to make an attack, combined with blazings, was frustrated. Hostile reconnoitering parties have also been kept on other places of the eastern front.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 6.—Italian theater. On the Italian front, the activity is almost completely checked by extraordinarily heavy rainfalls and by snow slides in the mountains.

Berlin, March 5.—The Deutsche Ueberseezeitung reports: The conquest of the Haumont forest, which was the beginning of the attack on Verdun, is graphically described in a letter written at the front and sent to the Koelnische Zeitung, as follows:

"Between the German position at Glabris and Haumont, there is an open space of 2.8 kilometers in width and 1.5 kilometers in length, which offered a splendid target to the French and would have cost immense sacrifices, if the infantry defending it had been without cover. Haumont was fortified with the most modern guns, but the heavy German artillery also this time again proved its merit.

Germans Change Tactics

"During the night, the French positions were not shelled, contrary to the French, who, in the Champagne, never ceased their bombardment for three days and nights. In the afternoon the German infantry attacked and were molested only by a flanking fire, which had but small effect.

"The wire entanglements in front of the French positions had been entirely demolished by the German artillery. In the forest, there was on this day no tree which had not been broken like a toy and the whole under-wood was razed to the ground.

"The German soldiers observed that the French dug-outs, even if improved since the beginning of the war, are much inferior to the German ones as to order and hygiene, a fact that has also been stated repeatedly by neutrals."

The Reichsbank publishes the following report: Gold reserve 2,457.1 million Marks; drafts and treasury bills 5,771; circulation of notes 6,554; private deposits 1,986; Gold reserve cover for banking notes 39.1%; money loaned by loan banks on collateral security 1,606.

To the fourth war loan, Friedrich Krupp A. G. has subscribed 40 million Marks, the Zentral Bodenkreditgesellschaft 30 million Marks and the

Nassauische Sparkasse 20 million Marks.

Explain Bank Transfers

London newspapers announce in glaring letters: "Essen bank bankrupt; Krupp's workmen lose their savings." In the report following, they state: "The Rheinische Bank in Essen has been placed in the hands of a receiver."

The French papers, in order to complete the description of the German financial disaster, report in a telegram dated from Geneva that the Mittelrheinische Bank in Koblenz is also in liquidation. This news has been rather misunderstood by the English and French financial experts.

The Mittelrheinische Bank was liquidated already on August 16, 1915, since its business had been taken over by the well-known Schaffhausen Bankverein, which has paid the shareholders. No creditor has lost a penny in this transaction, which is simply a part of the general concentration movement of the German banking world.

The Rheinische Bank had already disappeared on July 19, 1915, for similar reasons. It has been united with the Diskontogesellschaft, which, in its turn, has since taken over the Schaffhausen Bankverein. These transactions belong in the same category as, for instance, the transfer of the English United Counties Bank to Barclay & Co. Such kind of news service only indicates how the reporters have to distort the facts in order to find something unfavorable for German finance.

Submarine Controversy

Reuter publishes a report according to which the fact of armed British merchantmen being allowed to open fire on submarines of other men-of-war being interpreted that merchantmen are ordered to take the offensive, is wrong. Semi-officially, it is declared by German newspapers that the British orders are attached in photographic reproduction to the published documents.

The orders show the true character of the so-called merchantmen armed for self-defense. This character is revealed by the express demand to keep the orders strictly private and, further, through the military standing of the men serving the guns.

Further, these orders state expressly that the opening of fire on German submarines shall not depend upon a hostile action of the submarine. The unprovoked attacks are numerous and annex 4 of the German memorandum proves clearly that the instructions have been clearly understood by the British merchantmen.

Replying to the recent publication by the British Admiralty, in regard to the instructions given to British armed merchantmen, German authorities make the following statements: Britain, during three weeks, tried to deny the existence of secret orders for attack. Now, however, the British Admiralty is apparently forced to recognise the exactness of the German memorandum of February 8, 1916.

The British Admiralty, however, publishes instructions which are said to have been issued on October 20, 1915, but the steamer Woodfield, which was a transport of the British Admiralty, only left England on October 26, 1915 and, nevertheless, had on board instructions dated from May 31, 1915. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that the so-called orders of October 20, 1915, have only been fabricated now.

'More Gentle' Orders

Apparently, it also seemed advisable, for political reasons, to shape these orders more gently, or, as the British Admiralty called it, to improve them. A competent authority further states that it is not true that the annex to the German Prize Rule of June, 1914, concedes certain rights if resistance is offered.

The paragraph referred to reads as follows: "If armed hostile merchantmen offer armed resistance against measures regulated by the Prize Law, then the resistance must be broken by all means." If it is further said that the crew are to be treated as prisoners of war, this is only done for reasons of equity, in order not to make the crew suffer because they obeyed the instructions of superiors, given against the law of the nations.

The order does not touch the question as to how to treat armed merchantmen which use arms for

attack. This procedure, if directed against other merchantmen, is called "piracy". The competent authority states so. The new instructions also contain an order to attack every submarine sighted. The attempt to call this attack a measure of defense is pitiful.

It is further necessary to ask how this is compatible with the solemn assurance of the British Government that British merchantmen shall not fire unless fired at. It may, therefore, be expressly stated that the British Admiralty specially ordered armed merchantmen to attack on sight each submarine, merely on the suspicion that it might have hostile intentions.

This corroborates the conclusion of the German memorandum, which says: "Thus it is clearly shown that armed British merchantmen are officially ordered to make a treacherous attack upon German submarines as soon as they come near, which means that the war against them is to be conducted in an arbitrary fashion."

Russian Casualties

The Koelnische Zeitung hears from Petrograd that the Russian newspapers now publish the lists of the losses in the recent offensive in Bessarabia. So far, 18 lists have been published, containing the names of 1,330 officers.

It is astonishing that the losses of officers chiefly refer to the higher charges of the subaltern officers. The relation of losses of officers and men recently has been one to 100, from which a loss of 130,000 men would follow. This figure even exceeds the Austro-Hungarian calculations.

From Stockholm, further details of the speech in the Duma of the member Scheldse are reported. He said: "During the eighteen months of warfare, indecent lies and calumnies have been spread such as the world's history has not known hitherto. Instead of international courts of arbitration, piracy and treason have reigned."

"The real object of the Entente Powers is not liberation of Europe from Prussian militarism, but a policy of annexation and imperialism. The Russian bureaucracy will waken from the war to return to the darkness of the seventeenth century, for which the speech of Steglolov in the monarchical congress is typical."

"At the most critical moment, we have the greatest demoralisation of all transportation. We have no railways, we have no factories, we have no technical science, but we have a Government instead, the inability and corruptness of which is classical."

"The Government mobilises industry and industry mobilises in order to rob and plunder the people. The Government wishes to better the situation of the working people. In fact, however, a great number of workmen have been shot in Tula and in Zvanovnessensk and arrests are daily happening in Moscow and Petrograd."

Petrograd Has Revival

According to private information received from Petrograd, the Metropolitan Pitirim, together with Archbishop Barnabas, is conducting revival movements on a great scale. Pitirim is a stately prelate, whose princely appearance impressed the Tsar deeply.

Barnabas was originally a gardener's boy; he then became a monk and was later on consecrated as a bishop, in spite of the protest of the Synod and although he had no education. The mystic movement has taken hold on the aristocracy and lower classes.

Pitirim and Barnabas comfort the prisoners in the jails. They are holding liturgical services with unheard-of pomp, employing songs of innocent children in order to rouse the masses. The people say that, if Petrograd had to be evacuated, Pitirim and Barnabas should lead the people, carrying the cross, chanting anthems. That would prevent the people from political opposition and from rebellion.

At one service by Barnabas, ten thousand people were present, Grand Dukes and aristocrats stood shoulder to shoulder with beggars, pilgrims and peasants. When Barnabas returned to his monastery, the people knelt alongside the road, in the snow, in a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, in order to receive his blessing.

Eye-witnesses compare the movement with medieval ecstasies. The Synod and the educated part of the clergy protested, but the protest was disavowed by the Tsar, who himself is open to ascetic mysticism.

According to the British Poldhu wireless service, the situation of the Central Powers is turning from bad to worse. On February 27, the Poldhu service reported that Paris was jubilant over the news from Verdun and that the French military world was grimly delighted about the German operations.

On March 2, the Poldhu service gravely reports that, on account of the friction between Turkey and Bulgaria, the Turkish troops are now concentrated along the Bulgarian frontier and that the Turks are watching Bulgaria, because Bulgaria tried to conclude a separate peace.

The Poldhu service completes its gloomy picture of the Central Powers by narrating that public order in Berlin was once more seriously disturbed and that cavalry charged the mob, killing hundreds.

The distinguished gentlemen who write these reports seem to belong to the family of merry persons who try to exhilarate spectators of grim tragedy.

Leipzig Fair Is Busy

The Leipzig Easter Fair will open on March 6. The number of buyers announced, who will make use of the reduced railway fares, amounts to 23,000, while the Easter Fair of 1915 was visited by 15,741 buyers. The papers point out the fact that, in spite of the difficulties of the frontier passage, the number of buyers from neutral countries is larger than in the former war fairs, the largest number having come from the United States, who are principally interested in toys.

Large numbers of buyers have also come from Switzerland, Scandinavia, Holland and Austria-Hungary. The number of exhibitors is 2,500, while, in 1914, before the war, the number was 4,000 at the Easter fair and only 2,200 at the autumn fair, 1915. The number of massed palaces at present ready to be opened has increased from 20 to 22 during the war.

The leading London corn paper, on February 15, commented upon the intervention of the British Government with regard to the corn supplies, as follows: "The corn reserves in the British ports have remained low and those charged with maintaining stocks of provisions are becoming really nervous. The situation is critical and the plans of the Government appear not to be sufficient to meet the necessities in a satisfactory manner."

The paper states that the actual price for corn is 70 shillings per quarter. The freights are varying between 20 and 30 shillings. The competition for foreign Governments makes the business a very difficult task for private business men.

BRITAIN'S ARSENALS

Mr. Lloyd George Now Has 3,052 Under His Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 6.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that there are now 3,052 munition establishments controlled by the Ministry of Munitions.

RUSSIANS BOMBARDING TREBIZOND FROM SEA

Destroy Several Vessels in Harbor; Turkish Batteries Reply Unavailingly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 6.—Russian destroyers have bombarded Trebizond and destroyed several vessels in the harbor. The Turkish batteries replied unavailingly.

Peking, March 4.—The following communiques from Petrograd, dated March 3, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the region of Lake Kanger, the Germans bombarded the villages of Zapemaj and Bigaunz with naval guns. A great number of German aeroplanes appeared over the Riga sector and dropped bombs.

On the Dvina, between Ikskul and Ellenzhof, the enemy dropped bombs from aeroplanes. In the Dvinsk region, the Germans shelled our lines at Ilukst and, in the region of the Ponevej railway, with 144 pound aerial torpedoes.

The German heavy artillery bombarded the sector of Lake Sventen. Our guns effectively shelled Novo-Alexandrovsk and the station of Turmen.

In Galicia, on the front of the Middle Strypa, the Germans attempted twice to approach our trenches, but they were repulsed each time by our fire.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Erzincan, the Turks are continuing to retreat. Our cavalry here found four guns which had been abandoned by the Turks. In the direction of Bitlis, the enemy are continuing to fall back, under pressure of our troops. We have occupied Kaman and Monastir, on the River Vank, seven miles north-east of Bitlis.

Later.—In the region northward of Chortorisk, the enemy attempted to assume the offensive, but were dispersed by the fire of our artillery. The Turkish front.—Our troops are continuing to press back the enemy. In the direction of Bitlis, the Turks, in the Mezre region, attempted to advance, but were repulsed. At present, the operations in the region are being carried on under most difficult conditions, as there is a complete absence of roads. Moreover, the cold is severe and the snow very deep.

According to information just received, our troops last night took the town of Bitlis by storm. They captured six guns and, amongst the Turkish prisoners, there were 17 officers, one of whom was the commandant of a regiment.

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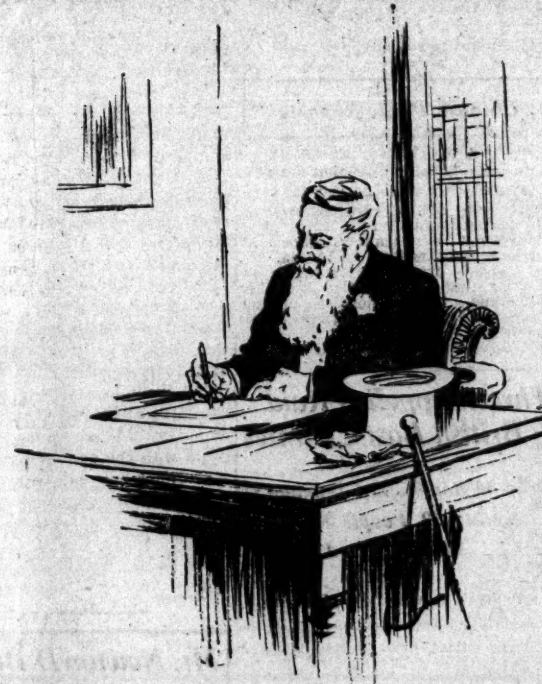
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Yangtze Insurance Assoc. Fined £20 in Trading With Enemy Case; Lodge Appeal

Giving judgment in the British Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of enemy trading preferred against the Yangtze Insurance Association, Mr. G. W. King imposed a fine of £20 and ordered the defendants to pay costs. Leave was granted to appeal.

The judgment follows:
The charge against the defendant company is that they, on January 19, 1915, at Hankow, did, by the issue of a contract of marine insurance covering war risk numbered 15-706a, insure and thereby undertook to make good any loss or damage then to be suffered by the enemy at sea to wit Carlowitz and Co., an enemy firm, in respect of 176 cases of hen yolk and 74 cases of albumen, of the total value of Tls. 18,017.78, being goods of the enemy liable to capture at sea, contrary to the provisions of section 1 of the Treasonable Insurance Regulations 1914 No. 17 of 1914. The charge was subsequently amended by altering the 176 cases to 170.

Before dealing with the charge, I desire to make some remarks on that part of the evidence given which, though it has no actual bearing on my decision, has been the subject of comment by counsel and which must be present in the minds of those both who heard that evidence and who read the account of the proceedings in the papers. I refer to the question of the "patriotism" of the defendant company. As counsel for the defendant company properly remarked, I am not trying a question of patriotism.

The evidence in question shows the defendant company had German agents in various ports of China and that they appointed—already having a British firm as agents—a German firm Telge and Schroeter just before the outbreak of war to be their agents at Hankow, and that these various German agents were not terminated till July, 1915. A letter was written by the secretary of the defendant company to Telge and Schroeter on August 11, 1914, expressing the hope that certain German steamers would escape capture; his explanation is that it is a way of being "nice," and is an expression of hope that his company—who were interested in the cargoes on those ships—would save their money.

Even allowing that British subjects at that early state of the war had not fully realised the magnitude of the struggle, nor the character of their opponents, I cannot say that it is a letter that should have been written by a British company to Germans then at war with the British Empire. But the letter of July 1, 1915, is one which calls for much more explanation, and I noticed that no mention of this letter was made by counsel for the defendant company in his final speech. This letter terminated the agency of Telge and Schroeter and contained words which the secretary of the company admitted "rather showed the agency may be resumed on the termination of the war" and he added that similar letters had been sent to the other German agents. Be it noted that these letters were written months after the war started and when the nature of the warfare had been fully disclosed.

It is common knowledge that after

the war the present bitter commercial struggle will be intensified. Yet here we find a British company proposing to employ as agents firms of the nation which is the greatest commercial rival in China of their own nation. If other British firms or companies adopt similar tactics can the future prospects of our trade be improved by equanimity? I leave the answer to British commercial men in China.

I now turn to the case which is before me for decision and I propose first to find the facts and when those are ascertained, to deal with the law to be applied to them. The facts I find are that Telge and Schroeter the Hankow agents of the defendant company issued the policy; that the bills of lading were in the name of Carlowitz and Co. of Hankow; that the consignee was Townsend Rushmore of New York; a partner in the firm of Carlowitz and Co. at any rate in 1912; that the firm of Carlowitz and Co. has its head office here and is registered in the German Consulate here; that the cargo left Hankow in the s.s. Kutwo and Shanghai in the s.s. Indra, both British steamers; that it was shipped subject to war risk; and that it is the property of Carlowitz and Co. No evidence was offered by the defendant company of ownership of the goods.

No copy of the policy was produced to the Court; a press copy was seen by the secretary, who was almost certain the "free from capture" clause was omitted. The particulars of the policy however were set out in the January, 1915, return of Telge and Schroeter, which has been produced to the Court (Ex. 2).

It is now necessary to deal with the law and I set out the section of the regulations under which the charge is brought. It reads as follows:—

"Any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China who insures..... or otherwise undertakes to pay or make good any loss or damage suffered or to be suffered by the enemy at sea commits an offence."

The regulations bear the marks of hasty drafting and were no doubt framed in a hurry;—e.g. they provide for a penalty of £50 on summary conviction whereas the O. in C. 1904 from which they derive their authority by Art. 45 provides for a maximum fine of £20; no definition is given of an enemy; and they speak of "person subject to the jurisdiction of H. M. Supreme Court for China."

It follows therefore there must be:

- (a) A person subject to the jurisdiction, etc.
- (b) An insurance by such person.
- (c) Of enemy property liable to capture at sea.

Taking these in this order:—

- (a) The O. in C. 1904 under which the regulations derive their authority provides in Art. 3 the interpretation clause that "person" includes corporation. The defendant company therefore come within the definition of a "person subject to the jurisdiction."
- (b) I have found as a fact that an insurance was effected by Telge and Schroeter, the Hankow agents of the defendant company.
- (c) There remains lastly the question of enemy property liable to capture at sea.

The actual wording of section 1 of the regulations does not include the words "liable to capture" but the Crown accepted the contention that the words should be read into the section and took upon themselves the burden of proof that the cargo was enemy property liable to capture

Victim of Mexican Assassination And Man Who Escaped



CHARLES R. WATSON
INSERT.
THOMAS B. HOLMES

At the top is Charles R. Watson, of El Paso, Tex., one of the American mining men slain in the Mexican massacre in Chihuahua, Mexico. Watson was president of the Chihuahua Miners' Association, a group of men representing mining enterprises in Mexico. Watson is supposed to have incurred the hatred of Villa, who believed the American blocked his hope of being recognized as President of Mexico by the United States. Watson told of several instances in which he had been compelled to pay large sums to marauding bands of Villista soldiers in order to preserve his property.

The insert shows Thomas B. Holmes, the only American survivor of the massacre, who escaped to tell the story of the fate of his companions. He is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a son of Judge L. W. Holmes, of Keene, N. H.

at sea. No definition is given of the word "enemy," and counsel for the Crown argues that "enemy" is alien enemy.

I may fairly summarise the arguments of the counsel for the defendant company as follows:—

- (1) that the nationality of Carlowitz and Co. has not been clearly shown;
- (2) assuming the cargo in question is German that Germans in China in January, 1915, were not enemies but neutrals;
- (3) that H. M. Government by various Proclamations embodied in an Act of Parliament and regulations declared them neutrals in China and that the recognition of neutrality legalises trade with such persons;
- (4) that a license was granted to ship German cargo in British ships and that it follows that such cargo when shipped is not liable to capture;
- (5) that if Germans can ship on British ships they can have the cargo insured;
- (6) Finally, that this insurance could have been effected by a company in England.

(1) I find little difficulty in dealing with the question of the nationality of

Carlowitz and Co. This firm is registered in the German Consulate here and has its head office here.

The Eumaeus (T. L. R. November 23, 1915) is conclusive on this point. The status of the firm of Arnhold, Karberg and Co.—a firm on exactly the same footing as Carlowitz and Co.—was considered and it was held that the firm was German.

I must hold that Carlowitz and Co. is a German firm.

(2) On the point that the Germans in China in January, 1915, were neutrals, counsel quotes from Dicey's Conflict of Laws, 2nd edition, page 741 et seq., where the author goes into the question of commercial domicile. The edition was published in 1908 and I would remark different views as to commercial domicile have been expressed since.

(3) Counsel however does not rely greatly on Dicey but bases his argument principally on the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, embodied in the Trading with the Enemy Act 1914, the King's Regulations No. 4 of 1915, and that Germans in China were not made enemies till the Proclamation of June 25, 1915. It is undoubtedly true that these Proclamations and the Act confined the meaning of "enemy" to

persons resident or carrying on business in the German Empire and its colonies and dependencies; and the argument is that trading with these alone being prohibited, all other Germans are declared neutral and therefore trade with them is legal.

I consider that this argument is not sound; it entirely overlooks the purpose and scope of the Trading with the Enemy Act and Proclamations. What exactly did the Act do? It penalised British subjects who traded with a certain class of Germans, it did not confer the status of neutrals on Germans not in that class, it was not able to do so; all that happened was that British subjects who traded with Germans not in the class aimed at were not punished.

Exactly the same reasoning applies to King's Regulation No. 4 of 1915. What the Proclamation of June 25, 1915 and the King's Regulation No. 10 of 1915 did was to increase the classes of Germans to trade with whom, subjected British subjects to penalties.

This being my opinion, it is not necessary for me to deal with the law quoted by counsel from Arnould, Marine Insurance (9th edition Vol. 2 page 944) and the case Blackburn v. Thompson 3 Cambell Reports 66.

Dealing with the arguments 2 and 3 I am of opinion that Germans in China were from the outbreak of war alien enemies, and that the doctrine of commercial domicile has now been done away with; the decisions of the Alexandria Prize Court and that in the Eumaeus (Supra) show this latter clearly, and I hold that the Trading with the Enemy Act 1914 did not and could not confer on Germans in China the status of neutrals.

(4) Counsel, however, further argues that as permission was granted to British ships to carry German cargo this cargo was not liable to capture. It is clear that a circular was issued by H. M. Consulate

General (Ex 26) dated October 19th, 1914, stating "that the shipping of cargo by a German firm in British bottoms to allied or neutral ports does not infringe the terms of the King's Proclamation."

And in the circular it is mentioned that the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has laid down the ruling. The Foreign Office at the time apparently was advised that Germans in China were to be treated as neutrals. The importance of extra-territoriality does not seem to have been sufficiently considered. However much respect may be paid to these advisers, I cannot see how their advice can over-rule the decisions of the judge given in the cases before mentioned.

Can any ruling or opinion license permission—call it what you may—

of the executive to make or alter the law? Undoubtedly not. Counsel for defendant company called the secretary and two other witnesses on the question of the permission to ship above mentioned and its relation to insurance and counsel for the Crown two Consular officials. One of the witnesses, Mr. Cox, stated that the Consul General informed him it was permissible to insure German cargo in neutral ships to neutral ports. A letter was written to him on August 20th, 1914, to that effect (Ex 24). It must be noted that neutral ships are mentioned—the cargo in the case before me was carried in British ships.

The other witness, Mr. Burnie, stated that in December, 1914, the

(Continued on Page 4)

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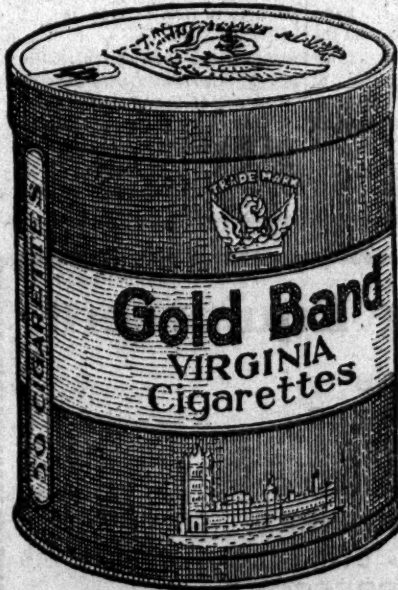
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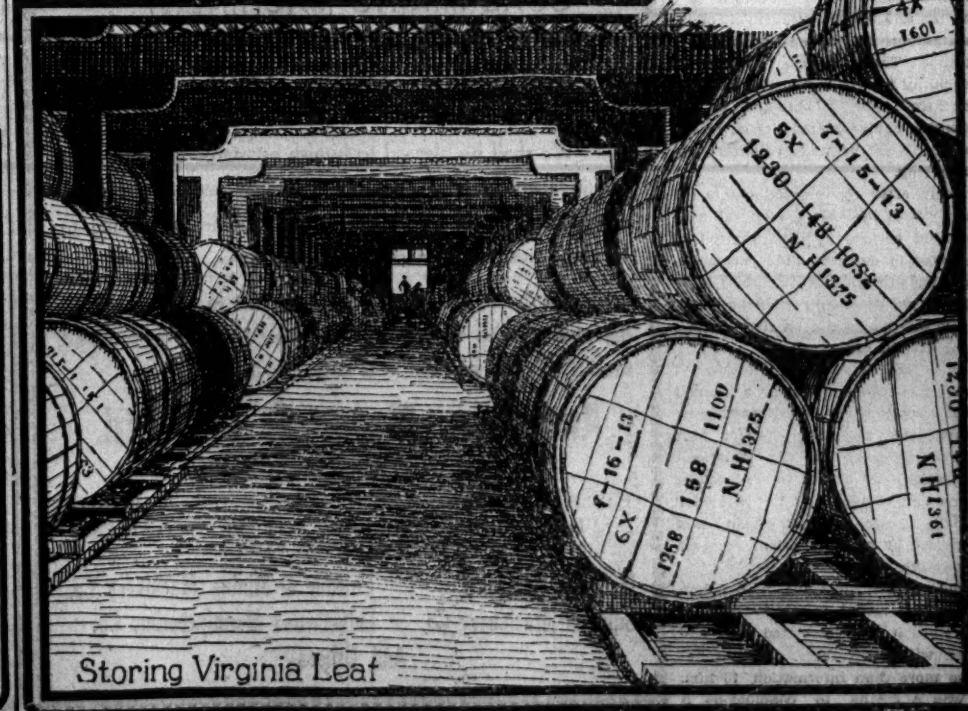
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Exposition

By James O'Donnell Bennett

Leipzig, December 26.—We passed through more corridors and courts and streets and climbed more stairways, until at last we entered one of the older buildings of the university.

We were on the way to the Sächsisches Institut für Kultur under Universalgeschichte in University Street.

This institution is not only one of the most vital forces in scholarship, but it is a monument to its founder and developer, the late Karl Lamprecht. The Saxon Institute for Culture and Universal History represents, though it does not fulfill—for he said no one man nor any one set of men would do that—the dreams of Lamprecht.

Lamprecht died a year ago at the age of 58. He had a fascinating conception of historic values and of the office of history.

What interested him was not names and chronologies, but how the peoples of the earth were born, how they lived and loved, how they married and were given in marriage, how they worked, and made laws, how they built and how they dressed, how they spoke and suffered and wrote, how they played, and how they died.

Facts interested him pre-eminently—the large facts of existence in their connections, relations, and differences. The purpose of his system on the one hand, was to ascertain on the basis of what requirements, habits and desires of a people its material equipment had been fashioned, and, on the other hand, to ascertain in how far and in what special ways the traditions and culture of a people had been affected by its material equipment.

The second stage in the purpose was the more important in that it dealt with the more profound and spiritual aspects of a people's genius.

Definition of the purpose led the student into the philosophical method found on Lamprecht's historical method. His aim was a history of philosophy—and I suppose we may also say a philosophy of history—not based on metaphysical or transcendental systems, but grounded in history itself, in the history of things as they were and are, and in the record of the spirit of past times.

The customs of the home were to Lamprecht of an interest equaling his interest in the policies of Governments. That is why in the wonderful collection of books he assembled you find a copy of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" a few feet from yards of shelves sagging with the bulk of the Congressional Globe and the Congressional Record.

In brief, not the history of events but the history of conditions was his chief task.

His Studies Dealt With Masses

Professor Lamprecht's system of investigation and of teaching involved the accumulation and the consideration of gigantic masses of minutiae, but the use to which those details were put was the attainment of just and spacious conclusions in the vast fields of human existence, human thought, and human aspiration.

His final aim was the recording of the annals of the culture of the race and his life work was the collection of materials, the formulation of a scheme and the encouragement of investigations bearing on the history of culture. That scheme was overwhelming in its comprehensiveness, and the view I obtained of the material, equipment of charts, manuscripts, and printed volumes was staggering.

Room after room was lined to the ceiling with lore bearing on all the recorded periods of the progress of the race in culture and economics, and the scores of study tables were strewn with contemporaneous pamphlets and magazines on that subject. Once Visited America

Lamprecht once visited our country, and it has been said that on a journey from New York to San Francisco he accumulated more and fresher data on the character of the American landscape, the aspect of American towns and villages, and the character of the people he saw than was possessed by many a native observer of our life.

He was an incessant note taker, but a fact meant relatively little to him until it was correlated and compared with other facts. Thus it became more than information to him. It was a means to conclusions, a

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The thirty-two-year-old widow of Joseph L. Murphy, the famous comedian of "Kerry Gow" fame who died recently will inherit the \$3,000,000 fortune left by the actor.

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source of deductions. When he touched a fact it was no longer either isolated or lifeless.

He knew so much that, even what he saw from a car window, meant a hundredfold more to him than it did to the generality of mankind, because he could correlate it with numberless other observations. His notebooks were amazingly accurate, and in the study, in the library, and in human intercourse he was always working on them.

His sole resentment was his own ignorance, and a subject he had not studied was a source of distress to him until he had mastered it. His musical education had been neglected in his youth. The older he grew the more profound became his conviction as to the part music has played in the culture of the race.

It was for that reason that, comparatively late in life, he took up music, and it then became his custom to seek out on every possible occasion the performances by Leipzig professors of the masterpieces of music.

The name and memory of Lamprecht are revered in Leipzig, and the halls and studios where he did his life work have become places of pilgrimage. That building has for more than a hundred years been the seat of German culture. Within its walls dwelt Johann Christoph Gottsched, who vastly extended the horizon

of German culture in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Leipzig Made a Classical Center

Gottsched made Leipzig the seat of this classical movement; he gave the movement its direction, its text books, and, with his wife's assistance, its models by means of her translations of the best specimens of French classic drama, and he did more than any other man of his time to make the German people accept the theatre as an institution.

When his work along these lines had been taken up by more masterful spirits and given a vastly more profound significance Gottsched did not become either embittered or idle. He did a genuine service in the task of normalizing the structure and giving elegance to the texture of the German language.

Some of the stairways and halls by which we reached the collections of the Institute for Culture and Universal History passed through the apartments Gottsched and his wife used to occupy. At the first landing of the first stairway a bronze medallion showing Gottsched in life size has been let into the wall.

It is a massive work, and it is given a special splendor by the simplicity of the surroundings. In these chambers, too, moved the young Goethe in his early Leipzig days.

Coming out of the past, we were introduced to the present again by Professor Goetz, a young man who a few months ago was being addressed by the men of his bafallon as Major Goetz. Early in the war he left his professor's chair for the front. He was wounded, and returned to his post as successor to Lamprecht in the Institute for Culture and Universal History.

It was after 3 o'clock when Professor Goetz finished his talk to us on the work of the institute, and then we were photographed in one of the courts of the university, the Rector being forced into the centre of the group.

After the lecture we marched to the hotel, where there awaited us a meal that was called luncheon. It comprised soup, fish, lamb chops, three kinds of vegetables, butter, bread that was nearly all wheat flour, a pudding, wine, and coffee. I have given the menu as a sidelight on the food situation in Germany.

A Lecture on Physics

More lectures followed the meal. At 5 o'clock there was a discourse, illustrated by experiments, on physics in the university laboratories in Linneustrasse. Privy Councillor-Professor-Doctor Wiener was the lecturer. Among the experiments were some in four-color photography that were marvelous.

At 6 o'clock there was a lecture on philosophy in the Middle Ages by his excellency Professor-Doctor Wilhelm Wundt, the Nestor of the university. He is more than 83 years old, but is still active. Nor does he dwell in the past. At the close of the lecture he talked with extraordinary penetration on phases of the present crisis.

But do you think the day was closed with Prof. Wundt's discourse? Not at all! Six hours of survey of other phases of Leipzig's culture awaited us.

Yangtze Insurance Assoc. Fined £20

(Continued from Page 3)

Consul General told him he could insure German cargo to neutral ports. This statement the Consul General had no hesitation in denying. On being further questioned as to his recollection of the interview he added that two classes of British subjects came to see him, those who wished to trade with the enemy enquiring how far they could go, and those who didn't wish to trade and Mr. Burnie was in the former category.

It is also clear from his evidence that the Consul General has never wavered in his opinion that trading with Germans in China was undesirable, and that being so it seems certain to me that his recollection of the interview in question is accurate. He must have had the Treasonable Insurance Regulations in his mind and also the despatch from the Foreign Office referred to in his evidence.

I need not go into details as to the interviews between the secretary of the company and H. M. Shipping Vice Consul. Both are agreed that at this lapse of time their recollection may not be absolutely clear, and in any case neither interview can be termed official. I now turn to the question whether the cargo was liable to capture.

Prima facie enemy cargo on a British ship is liable to capture. That this is so is laid down in Halleck International Law 1893, Volume 2 page 96:

"If such owners (i.e. of property on the high seas) are hostile, friendly, or neutral, their property is to be considered hostile, friendly, or neutral and as such is subject to, or exempt from capture."

The reason for the rule of English law that enemy property at sea is liable to capture is very clearly set out in the work by Pitt Cobbett at page 139. And if further authority is required the decision in the *Eumaeus* before quoted clinches the matter. The destination of the cargo in that case seems to me in this connection immaterial.

(5) Having dealt with the argu-

ments 1-4 of counsel for defendant company in the manner above, I need only say as to (5) that the facts of the case *Asparicha v. Noble* (13 East Reports page 339) quoted by him were not the same as those of the charge under consideration. There an alien enemy was licensed by the British Government and it was held that he was entitled to have his cargo insured.

Here no German has been directly licensed by our Government and at its highest contention, if successful, of the Counsel for defendant company would do no more than make the German a neutral.

(6) Finally on the question that this insurance could have been effected in England, I say it could have been effected without the company effecting it being called on to answer a criminal charge under the Trading with the Enemy Act. It seems to me, however, that any action on the policy would fall on the ground that the contract is unenforceable.

It may be argued that the conclusion I have come to—viz: that this cargo was liable to capture at sea bears heavily on steamship companies. That having been permitted to ship German cargo they would find their ships detained perhaps for many months with consequent loss of freight, &c. I have no doubt that if such a case had arisen the British Government would have waived their rights, to act otherwise would have exposed them to comment.

Do the same considerations apply to insurance companies? I think not. The Treasonable Insurance Regulations, the circular of August 1914 (Ex. 12), the notification on August 10, 1914, a letter from the Consul General of September 8 in the China Association circular (Ex. 14). All these were published and further the two circulars of October 19 and 26, 1914 (Ex 17 and 26) give no authorisation to insure. Against that there is the letter of the Consul General dated August 20, 1914 (Ex. 24) as to insurance in neutral bottoms. It is clear that the insurance companies had ample notice and warning.

I find this charge proved and I

impose a fine of £20 on the defendant company and order them to pay the costs of the prosecution when ascertained on taxation.

Mr. McKean (for the Crown) asked for an adjournment with reference to the other charges which have been framed.

His Worship.—To consider the effect of the judgment?

Mr. McKean—Yes.

Mr. Macleod (defending) said that, in view of the fact that he had been instructed to appeal against the decision which had just been given, he would suggest that it might be more convenient if a long adjournment were to be allowed in connection with the other charges, so that the appeal might be dealt with. There was no great advantage to be gained, he said, in continuing with the other seventeen charges while the appeal was pending against the first decision. The legal points to be taken would be much the same, though the facts and dates might be different.

His Worship said that, if the Crown had no objection, he was agreeable. The appeal could not be heard for at least three weeks.

Mr. Macleod said it seemed to him this would be more convenient for the Court, for the counsel for the Crown and also more convenient and more fair to the defendant company, that, instead of being put to the expense of a trial on the other charges, on which the law must be very nearly the same, they should have the present decision considered in another court.

Mr. McKean said he did not wish to stand in the way of the application in any way whatsoever.

A three weeks adjournment was then agreed on, with leave to apply for a further adjournment.

In further discussion on the question of an agreed copy of the documents being made, Mr. McKean mentioned that his only difficulty was that the Crown Advocate might wish to see the originals.

Mr. Macleod—I don't think that will present any difficulty.

The Court then adjourned until March 28.

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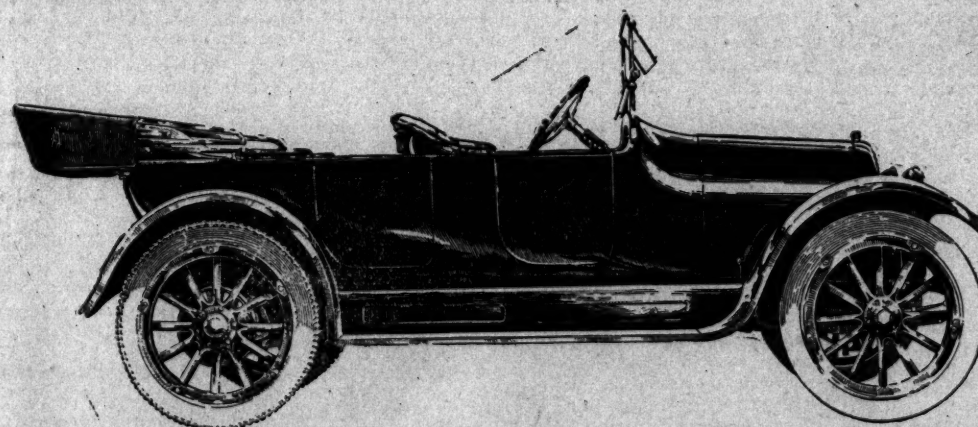
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Our factory contains 108 acres of floor space and employs 12,000 men.
We produce 1000 cars a day.

This—and this only—explains our ability to give so much car for so little money.

Overland Model 75 is a small, light, comfortable family car with most of the advantages of much larger, higher priced cars.

It has a full streamline body of the latest design. The finish is a lustrous black with bright nickel and polished aluminum fittings.

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While the wheelbase is long—104 inches (2642 mm.) the car is light in weight, 2160 pounds.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
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High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
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Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)

Large tyres 41" x 4"
Demountable, detachable rims—
to one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door
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Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type,
built-in
Crowned fenders

Lustrous black finish
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Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;
combination rear light and license
bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre
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And Others

Basket Ball

The following shows the results of the S.V.C. basketball series at the Town Hall.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
American "A".....	4	0	1000
American "Socony".....	3	0	1000
"B" Company, British.....	2	2	500
Portuguese Company.....	2	2	500
S. V. C.	1	2	333
Buglers.....	0	4	0

The finals will be played off between the American "A" team and the American "Soconys," the best two out of three games. The first of these three games will be played to-day at 6 o'clock in the Town Hall; the second game will be played Monday, the 13th, at 6 o'clock. The lineup of each team probably will be as follows:—

American "A"	American Socony
Rodger	Forward
Anderson	Hykes
Sterrett	Center
Roberts	Guard
Woodberry	Brown

Referee, H. W. R. Dick.

A preliminary game as a curtain-raiser will be played at 5.30 o'clock sharp between teams representing the left and right half company of "B" Company, British. Sgt. Moore will captain the team for the left half-company, and Col. Sgt. Melville will be in charge of the right half-company's team. The line-up follows:—

Left half-company.	Right half-company.
Moore	Melville
Smith	Cooper
Geldart	Nash
Jones	Gayes
Rawsthorn	Focken

News Brevities

Word has been received in Shanghai that two more Japanese steamers have been held up and searched by a British warship at the mouth of the Yangtze. The ships were the N. Y. K. steamer Chikuzen Maru and the M. B. K. steamer Fujisan Maru. The steamers were brought to a stop by shots across their bows. It is supposed that the warship is the converted cruiser Laurentic, the same which took 38 German passengers from the American steamer China. It was the Laurentic also which stopped the Tenyo recently and took off eight Indian passengers.

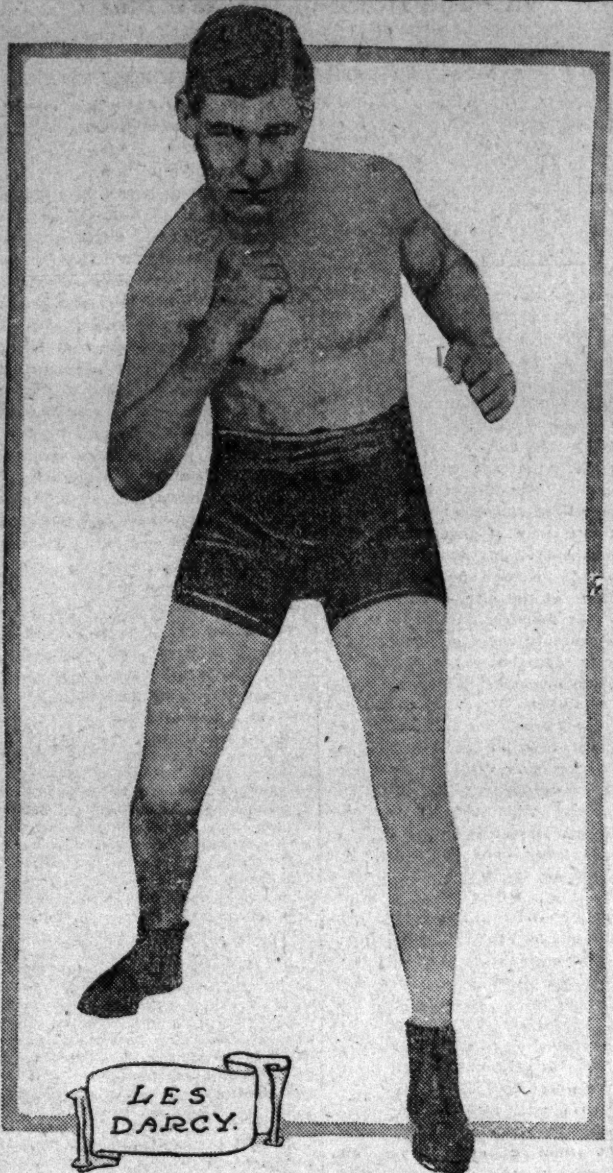
First Lieutenant William Seward Weeks, judge advocate at Tientsin, was admitted to practice in the United States Court for China, yesterday, on the motion of Mr. C. P. Holcomb, prosecuting attorney. Lieutenant Weeks is in the 15th Infantry. He is a member of the Bar of West Virginia.

Sam Martin, a sailor from the cruiser Cincinnati, has been arrested and placed in the American jail on a charge of raising a G. \$5 bill to a \$50 bill. An "O" from another note had been cut out and pasted after the \$5 on the bill that caused the trouble. After that the smaller figure 5s were inked into the scroll work. Whoever doctored the bill did an artistic job. It was so well done that the bill was accepted by a Chinese exchange shop—which is the highest praise possible. The owner of the shop made the complaint. Martin will be given a hearing in the American Consular Court tomorrow.

C. F. Liddy is in the American jail waiting a hearing before the Consular Court on a charge of having stolen \$1,000 worth of gear, tackle, sails, table silver, etc., from the American steamer Seward which is undergoing repairs here. Liddy was left on the boat as watchman. It is alleged that he took the articles from the steamer and sold them.

Two armed robbers entered a pawnshop at No. 191 Park Road about 9.30 o'clock last night and after threatening the inmates escaped with \$98. They fired no shots and no-one was injured.

Les Darcy May Go To War



Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight crack, whose record has not been equalled since the days of Stanley Ketchel, may not make that long heralded descent to American shores to meet Messrs. Mike Gibbons, Young Ahearn and others of the middleweight ilk in the squared circle here.

Jack Kearns, Darcy's manager, who recently arrived in San Francisco says that the boxer may be forced to go to Europe and do his fighting in the trenches "somewhere in France."

Darcy's latest feat in knocking out Eddie McGorty the second time on December 27, served to further advertise the lad. No foreign fighter who ever came to America received so much advertising before his advent in this country as Darcy has already received. Jimmy Clabby has predicted that Darcy some day will be heavyweight Champion of the World.

Obituary

Mr. John F. Duff

Kobe, March 1.—The death occurred suddenly this morning of Mr. John Fleming Duff, who has been in business here for many years past. Mr. Duff, who was of a very retiring disposition and not very well known, although a successful man of business, was found dead at his desk in his office in Isogami Dori at 11 o'clock this morning. Mr. Crowther, whose offices are near by, was called in and he at once sent for a medical man, but the doctor on arrival was only able to pronounce that life was extinct. For some time Mr. Duff had complained that he was suffering from lung trouble. Mr. Duff, who was 57 years of age, we believe, was born in Greenock, and came here first about twenty-three years ago. He opened an office in Kobe seven years later to purchase goods for his Australian and New Zealand houses. His father had a large brass foundry in Greenock and Mr. Duff passed his earlier years there, but he left for New Zealand when he was twenty as he was threatened with lung trouble. We understand he has two sisters living in London. Mr. Duff leaves a considerable fortune, we believe.

DEAN WALKER'S TALES

He Tells C. E. M. S. of People He Met on His Journey

Members of the C.E.M.S. and their friends had the pleasure of hearing Dean Walker in a new role last night—the role of the raconteur. We never had any doubt that the Dean could tell a good story, but his account of "some people he met in the trains and elsewhere" not only gave a glimpse of what people are thinking and saying in England on the subject of the war, but also showed at their best the versatility and humor of the speaker.

Eleven thousand miles away from the things that really matter, Shanghai Britons, of course, are ever anxious to know how things are going at home, and one gets such conflicting reports—varying between "everything as usual" to "nothing as usual" that quite a number of people went to hear from first hand sources stories which indicated the spirit of the people, and the Dean's stories all went to show with what admirable coolness Britons regarded the present situation and future possibilities.

The Dean's stories were of all sorts and from all sorts of sources, from the old country woman who when asked what she thought when the Zepps went over her house replied that "She told 'er 'usband she did think the wind 'ad got up like in the night" to the Tommies fresh from the trenches who gave most graphic descriptions of the horrors as well as the humors of war.

LAST ZEPPELIN RAID HELD TRAINS HOURS

Noise of the Huge Airships Deafening, Woman Writes To Her Husband

London, February 5.—A woman passenger in the following letter to her husband vividly describes her adventures in the Zeppelin raid last Monday. Travelling through Lincolnshire her train was stopped, and for 6½ hours she watched the bombs fall a great distance away and explode with brilliant flashes on the ground. The better to see the effect she left the train. From about 7 p.m. to 4.20 a.m. she was in a Zeppelin zone.

"The train suddenly drew up, all the lights went out, and we were in total darkness. The guard came along and told us there were six Zeppelins near and told us on no account to strike matches. We were near a signal-box and the time was 6.45 p.m. There we had to stay in total darkness, with no food and bitterly cold, till 1.20 a.m. Just imagine our feelings; we could see and count the bombs dropping, although none fell near the train.

"We could not then see the 'Zepps,' although the noise of their engines was deafening. The explosions rattled the windows of the train and set all the birds in the fields screaming in the most extraordinary manner. They dropped 17 bombs at one place and 20 at another, but we hear the town escaped, though some people in the villages outside have been killed. From where we were we could see all this even at so great a distance—that is, we saw flashes down the sky followed by explosions, and then flashes up from the ground.

Dark Town Escapes

"Later E. fell asleep from exhaustion, and O. and I left the train, after tying a handkerchief on to the door handle in order to find the carriage again, and crept down to the signal-box. Out there we were able to see more. They were over the place for twenty minutes. The town was in pitch darkness, and they never dropped a single bomb there. Then they flew rapidly in another direction, and dropped a lot of bombs, and one fire started.

"Afterwards it proved an empty house was struck. All the other bombs were in woods and fields. No one here was hurt and no buildings damaged. It is marvellous, for the explosions were terrific, and uprooted large trees and made holes big enough to bury a house. At 1.20 we were told they had gone over the coast, and our train went on, arriving about 2 a.m. Everywhere was in darkness. Only lanterns were

used at the station, and no one would drive us to our home. O. was just getting a horse and cab out of the stables at the hotel in total darkness—they would not let him strike a match—when the roar began again, and before long two 'Zepps' were right over the town.

4 Great Bombs

"O. and E. went under the arch of the hotel, but I felt I simply must see them, so I went out and watched them out of sight.

"The noise they make is like a train in a tunnel. We were just going to bed when another one passed somewhere near. We did not see it but heard it. That was at 4.10 a.m., and we heard afterwards they passed out to sea at 4.20. And that was the last. We found four unexploded bombs, 4½ ft. in length. The police took charge of them."

The following incident is vouched for by a correspondent:—

Scene: A grocer's shop in a semi-rural district on the outskirts of the Zeppelin-raided area.

Assistant: Morning, Mrs. Jones. Did you hear the Zeppelins last night?

Old Lady: Naw, I didn't. I was in bed. But they tell me there was one at the next town for a long while, an' it called at Brown's shop for some petrol. They got some cheek, these 'ere Germans hav'!

REWARDS FOR MOEWIE

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, March 6.—A telegram from Berlin says that Commander Count Dohna was on board the Moewie. 103 Indians are among the sailors captured.

Count Dohna receives the Iron Cross, first class and the crew the Iron Cross, second class. Count Dohna has been ordered to meet the Kaiser to report his adventures.

Oscar Landau

The Astor Drapery Stores
9, Broadway

First Shipment

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Ladies' Beautiful
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"ROYALIZED!"

YOU can KEEP this MASTER-MACHINE No more annual "trading-out!"

THIS new Royal Master-Model 10 is built for long-term service—it will stand the "grind." Here at last is the typewriter that need not be "traded out" and won't "die young!"

Look inside for the proof of the Royal's durability—1,000 working parts less than others! Mark the absence of complicated mechanism! The machine with the rapid-fire action and adjustable personal touch to fit YOURSELF!—just "turn the knob."

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators

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LUX is just the thing for washing a growing lad's woollen clothing. Sweaters, Jerseys, Flannels—all look best and wear longest when washed with Lux.

It really is, in every way, an ideal preparation for universal use in the home. It is just as good for washing a lady's evening gown as it is for keeping a man's sporting kit clean and unshrunk. Garments washed with Lux look well—WEAR WELL—give free play and comfort to the body.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Anti-cyclone persists over Northern China. The winter monsoon will continue to prevail along our coasts. Overcast and cold weather.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 8, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

What Italy has Achieved

(A tribute by The London Times)

THE Supreme Command of the Italian Army recently issued a brief but eloquent summary of the results achieved by the Italian forces up to the end of last year. Broadly speaking, the Italians have warded off by a vigorous offensive the grave danger of invasion by a foe who possessed the principal lines of access to the Venetian and Lombard plains. They have forced back the enemy from positions which, at the opening of hostilities, gave him marked strategic advantages and placed the Italians at a corresponding disadvantage. They have destroyed fortresses and stormed heights that seemed militarily inaccessible. They have deprived the enemy of large and fertile tracts of country in the Trentino and on the right bank of the Isonzo; and, beyond the Isonzo, they have broken the formidable lines of defence built by Austria on the border of the Karst plateau, where they maintain a firm footing.

Along the whole front the Austrians have had to submit to the Italian initiative, and while confining themselves, on the whole, to the defensive, and enjoying all the advantages which it confers upon well-armed troops, they have lost more than 30,000 prisoners, five guns, 65 machine-guns, many thousands of rifles, and much war material. This result has been obtained in what is certainly the highest and most difficult of all the European theaters of war, amid floods, tempests, snow-storms, and extremes of temperature to which few of the Allied troops, save, perhaps, those of Russia and Serbia, have been exposed. The Italian Army may well look back with pride upon its deeds, and look forward with justified confidence to the future. It has gained for itself a place of honor among the armies defending the Allied cause—a place which these armies are glad and eager to recognize.

Nevertheless, a leading Italian journal reiterates an assertion which we have noticed in more than one report from Italy, that "Italy's efforts are not sufficiently appreciated by the Allies." It attributes much of the misunderstanding which it believes to exist abroad to the fact that Italy has not yet declared war upon Germany; and it explains, in terms with which our readers are familiar, the circumstances and the reasons which have hitherto withheld the Italian Government from a declaration of hostilities upon the major foe. This is not a question which we feel competent to discuss. Each of the Allies has its own problems to solve within the framework of the general Alliance, and each must bring its contribution to the common stock in the way and at the moment that appear to it most opportune and best adapted to its resources and its position.

But we demur to the conclusion that, because Italy has not yet felt able to make formal war upon Germany, her efforts are insufficiently appreciated by her Allies. We know what services Italy has rendered to the common cause—which is essentially anti-German, inasmuch as the war arose from the desire of Prussia-Germany to impose her will upon Europe with the help of Austria and her other dupes—both by her declaration of neutrality in August, 1914, and by her armed intervention against Austria last May. We know that the allied relationship previously existing between Italy, Austria, and Germany complicated her situation and impeded, though it could not prevent, the fulfilment of her wish to draw the sword with honor. We know how deficient was her military preparation and how arduous the task of bringing it up to the high level required in modern warfare. We know, moreover, that when her people decided last May to throw in their lot with the Allies they did not choose a moment that promised easy and rapid triumph, but entered the fray when the arms of the enemy seemed to be crowned with striking, albeit temporary, success. All these things are fresh in our minds and

will not readily be forgotten. They form the basis of the solid and grateful confidence felt by the other Allies jointly and severally in the ultimate triumph of the Italian, as of their own, forces over a tenacious and hard-fighting adversary.

Italy, like all the Allies, has had much, and may have still more, to learn in the fierce school of "guerra guerreggiata." The lesson of co-ordinating and synchronizing all our military and diplomatic efforts, though understood in theory, has not yet been fully mastered in fact. The need for economic co-operation has been acutely illustrated by the question of maritime freights and of coal supply, which has been, and is, causing the people of Italy serious inconvenience and some hardship. In this respect the Italians are doubtless entitled to chide us for some lack of imaginative foresight and for those practical defects in our conduct of the war of which our own Government have undoubtedly been guilty; though, as is shown by the important letter from Lord Rhonda the blame is not entirely, or even chiefly, attributable to British shippers.

These things can, must be, and we believe are being remedied. The sooner this is done the better will it be for all concerned. In other respects we have much to learn from Italy and her Government. The admirable discourses upon the war which Signor Barzilai, the Italian Minister without portfolio, whom we feel tempted to style "the Minister for Public Spirit," has been delivering in many Italian cities might well serve as a model to some of our own Ministers and political leaders, who have left the country too long without adequate analyses of our position or heartening definitions of our aims. The enthusiastic reception given to the eloquent speeches which the Premier, Signor Salandra, and Signor Ferdinando Martini, Minister for the Colonies, have also delivered at Florence and at Turin show how truly the heart of Italy beats with ours in the great task we have in hand.

There has been in Italy a progressive rise in public feeling, a notable advance month by month in popular comprehension of the transcending issues for which the Allies fight. The claims of what Signor Salandra once called "sacred egoism" have become merged in the larger claims of European civilization and human right. Those who know Italy best and love her most rejoice unfeignedly in this revelation of the true Italian spirit—a spirit responsive to generous impulse and capable of extreme sacrifice for a noble end.

Correspondence

The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Dear Sir.—In taking up the Anglo-Java affair your claim to a policy of independence has been justified and is appreciated by the vast majority of the best people in this community. There appears to be in Shanghai a class distinction as to who can "do no wrong" otherwise there should have been some acknowledgment in the other papers of the intense indignation and excitement that exists in Shanghai over the proposal of the Management and Board of Directors of the Anglo-Java Rubber Estates to issue 50,000 shares to the promoters at par.

The reason or apology offered for the proposal is an insult to the intelligence of the average shareholder unless the idea of the management is that the system of accounts is so intricate that it would be impossible for the majority to comprehend them. The accounts show December 31, 1915:—

Anglo-Java Estates Ltd.	
	Ts.
Sundry Debtors (since collected)	30,260.86
Cash at bank and on hand	101,361.50
Uncollected dividends	5,232.65
	Ts. 136,854.51
N. V. Limburg Lenden Java Account	
Cash on current account	20,022.12
Cash at Estates	15,954.71
Advances on Estates	6,497.71
Sundry stocks	4,328.00
Stocks of unsold produce Dec. 31	159,877.52
	206,180.06
Less sundry creditors and reserves	59,666.13
@ 1.50	146,513.93
	equals Ts. 97,676.00
Djarangan Estates Ltd.	
Java Account	
Cash at bank	29,468.09
Cash at Estate	1,268.03
Sundry stock	3,618.00

Raising The Tone Of The Army

How Not To Do It!

By W. Pett Ridge

The battalion, after a long train journey, found itself pleasantly entertained in the hall on the first evening. The program was mainly diverting, and the songs, for the most part, furnished engaging choruses; the audience roared out the last joyous item in their own version of a Scots accent, under the leadership of a comedian in kilts: "If your father and your mother were guid enough for ane another, Surely I'm guid enough for you!"

The chairman beckoned to an N.C.O. and told him to select one of the men. The other conveyed the order by pantomimic signs. "I think that before we leave," said Private Benson, obeying the summons, "we ought to thank the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly come here and given us a concert. I think we're very much indebted to those ladies and gentlemen. I think we have thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. I think the entire show was just about our mark. I think there's been none of your elevating nonsense about it, but quite the reverse, and I think —"

A signal from the chairman hinted that enough had been said. Private Benson sat down and received the congratulations of his neighbors.

"I put in those one or two digs," he mentioned, when the vote had been carried and the leader of the concert party had acknowledged it, "just in order that these parties who come here should recognize that we want what we like in the way of a sing-song, and not what they might sometimes imagine we ought to like."

"You put it very neat," agreed the others.

"I could have gone on for as much as five minutes," declared Private Benson, "if I hadn't been stopped. I'd got a few witty and pleasing remarks to offer about the fair charmers at the counter at the back there."

"One of 'em is beckoning to you."

The lady, handing a task over to her maid who attended to perform the tiring details of serving, informed Private Benson that she herself was to organize the next concert; she graciously gave him permission to circulate the news among the men. Across the counter she explained a theory. Her view was that in music you should always give people something a little higher and a little better than the music they required; in this way you improved their taste, cultivated their minds, broadened, so to speak, their general outlook.

"For all I know, ma'am," said Private Benson politely, "there may be some sense in what you're arguing. On the other hand, of course, there may not." He winked at the maid to call attention to his tactful department.

The second concert found an audience jaded by a twenty-mile march, and the first half of the program, devoted entirely to patriotic songs, was received without enthusiasm. One that dealt with the joys of a soldier's life, who feared no peril or war or strife, but tramped so merrily all day long, Chanting the while a blithesome song—this sent many, of whom Private Benson was one, into the deepest melancholy. The second part compensated. The second part dealt with romance and love, and little grey homes, and bidding good-bye to mother; all to dreamy, soothing airs that the men found exceedingly comfortable.

Private Benson, again called upon to speak, said in a few apt words that in his opinion the early part of the entertainment had been what might be described as tough, but the latter portion had proved simply ripping. He begged to move a most hearty vote of thanks, and in doing so called for three cheers for the lady who had taken charge. These given, Private Benson went somewhat beyond the letter of his instructions by shouting:

Stocks of unsold produce Dec. 31	28,882.50
	68,236.62
Less sundry creditors and reserves	8,096.54
@ 1.50	55,140.08
	equals Ts. 36,760.00
	Ts. 271,290.51
In addition to which they since have in hand the output of rubber for January	82,855 lbs.
February	89,000 "
	171,855
which has a value in excess of cost of at least Ts. 1 per lb. ...	171,855.00
	Ts. 443,145.51

There are no debts and no pressing necessity to pay dividends. At the present price of rubber and other produce every month should add \$100,000 to the liquid available assets and resources over and above the value of the Estates, yet the

"And another for the young woman that looks after her!"

Altogether, and in spite of criticism, a successful evening. Benson, going to the counter to receive a smile for the compliment given, found himself told that he was a great deal too fond of listening to the sound of his own voice. He promised the girl an amendment should be made in this direction.

The ladies held a conference that evening and decided that the reception of the new form of entertainment was distinctly encouraging; the honorary secretary of the concert, waited upon, produced the offers that had come in and was induced to send regretful letters of excuse to the Queer Sticks, and to the Jollities, and to other companies who had tendered services. The ladies declared their intention of raising the tone of the men, of making them an example and a pattern to the British Army, and the honorary secretary remarked that it sounded like a rattling good idea.

They gave a program made up of old English songs. Success moderate. A large proportion of the audience left at half-time. A corporal—acting as deputy for Benson—stood up and said that the entertainment, so wholesome and so exhilarating and so everything else, had fairly carried the hearers away.

There followed a concert that excluded all items which could not be described as classical. The attendance was sparse, but Private Benson and some others remained to the end; Benson listening with a rapt expression and offering, when the task had been declined in several quarters, generous compliments.

"It's all new to me," he announced in a dazed manner. "I may go so far as to call it a positive revelation. I wouldn't have missed it for a quarter-pound tin of tobacco. A lot of it, of course, I didn't understand, but that made it none the less enjoyable. When I look back and think of the kind of footie that we used to be contented with, why, I feel positively ashamed, I do. This evening has been an eye-opener to me, and I don't mind admitting it. Beg to move hearty vote of thanks. Sorry there wasn't larger audience. Those not here have lost a treat, and I shan't hesitate to tell 'em so."

The honorary secretary, summoning all the courage necessary when one man faces six ladies, ventured to call attention to the falling off in numbers, pleaded for a return to earlier methods. The ladies said that having put their hands to the plough they were not going to turn back. A compromise was effected. One more concert to be given on the new lines, and if the audience did not show an increase, then the Jollities, and the Queer Sticks, and others to be invited.

Private Benson sat in the third row and listened attentively to the entertainment; the other rows were empty. A lady of goodly proportions both in voice and figure gave Elizabeth's prayer from "Tannhauser." At the end Private Benson rose from his chair.

"Not yet," ordered the sergeant. "You'll have the office from me when we want you to do your usual job."

"I'm fed up," he declared, vehemently. "I've had enough. I've had too much. They've gone and overdone it. I'd rather be out among the shells in the fighting line, and that's the truth. I feel as though I never want to hear another note of music for the rest of my natural."

He went out, and the other men followed him.

"I've got no special objection," said the girl at the counter, precisely, "to reckoning myself engaged to you, but it's only fair to say that I'm not in the least like my mistress."

"Lucky for you," said Private Benson.

"What I mean is that I don't sing and I can't play."

"Few of us are absolutely perfect," he remarked. "What about a picture palace tomorrow evening?"

shareholders are asked to swallow the excuse that to pay Ts. 230,800.00 in dividends to shareholders as well as managers and directors fees and bonus to staff they are to give away 50,000 shares at Ts. 4.50 at a loss of Ts. 500,000.

From the above it should be recognized that there is absolutely no necessity from the Company's point of view to issue a single share. If the Vendors have an agreement that gives them the option to demand at any time within a fixed period these 50,000 shares then there is nothing to do but to deliver them, but if the Vendors are entitled to these shares only in case the shareholders vote to issue them they will undoubtedly not be issued.

The Anglo-Java Estates on market values of this year represents an investment of from seven to ten million taels, no doubt largely Chinese investments and even should the proposal be unsuccessful or be withdrawn the credit which foreign managed corporations in Shanghai heretofore possessed is at stake.

"A SHAREHOLDER."

Shanghai, March 7, 1916.

MANAGING THE CITY

IX.—The Home of the New Idea

By Frederic J. Haskin

DAYTON, O., January 17.—This might be called the most original city in America without starting an argument. Bright ideas in city administration seem to sprout and grow in Dayton like crocuses in April. It was Dayton, for example, that originated the idea of using vacant lots for vegetable gardens; organized the house-keepers of the city into an inspection force to see that the city is kept clean; established a free legal advice bureau, free medical service for babies, and a municipal employment bureau to take care of vagrants.

These are only a few of the innovations that are making Dayton famous. The force back of its original and vigorous policy is a city-manager plan of government. The commission holds occasional meetings to decide upon the general policies of the city administration, and the manager carries them out. The commissioners get only \$1,200 a year, and the mayor \$2,000, but the city manager, Henry N. Waite, gets \$12,500. He was a railroad builder before he became a city manager, and he conducts the business of Dayton with the same despatch and efficiency that made him successful in his former profession.

Though Dayton is always ready to spend money upon municipal improvements, there is probably not a city in the United States where funds are used with more care. Expenditures for each year are outlined in accordance with estimated revenues, and the town pays cash as it goes so that it cannot run into debt. Payrolls are not honored unless accompanied by a certificate showing the number of hours that each employee worked.

Each department and the newspapers are given a monthly statement showing expenditures and balance for each appropriation in the budget. All of this has more than doubled the work of the accounting department; yet it has three fewer employees than formerly. They are not overworked either. Office hours have been reduced from ten to eight without any reduction in pay. This careful and systematic handling of funds is the principal reason why the tax-payer of Dayton gets so much service for his money.

In Dayton, free legal advice is given to any person who cannot afford to hire a lawyer. This bureau has handled hundreds of cases, most of which were claims for wages against unscrupulous employers and difficulties resulting from "loan-shark" extortion. It also settles cases that might otherwise wind up in the police court—mostly fights about the payment of rent, and family quarrels. The total expense of this bureau to the city is only \$625.

There is no joy-riding after work hours in automobiles owned by the city of Dayton. Under the commission manager a municipal garage has been established. All cars are numbered and labeled and kept in the garage. When an employee needs an automobile he signs a statement, showing how long he had it and what he used it for. All repairs and adjustments of the city's motor vehicles are made at the garage, at a saving of several thousand dollars a year.

Perhaps the crowning success of Dayton's new government is the greatly reduced death rate among its babies. This is attributed to the fact that now the city has, for the first time, a health officer who gives all of his time to the service. He has repeatedly discovered threatened epidemics and stopped them. Under the supervision of the health department three baby clinics and four certified milk stations have been established. Mothers have made good use of these. Free clinics for the treatment of disorders of eye, ear, throat and nose, and a free tuberculosis clinic have also been established.

Observing that a large number of people in Dayton could not afford to buy fresh vegetables and that much vacant property in the city was not working, the government undertook to establish community truck-gardens. In co-operation with the Dayton Playground and Gardens Associations, six community gardens were created, on which seventy-five families are now raising vegetables. It also plowed and prepared twenty-two gardens for the cultivation of vegetables by hundreds of children, under the direction of an expert gardener, and turned 339 more vacant lots into gardens from which as many families are now providing themselves with vegetables.

The division of parks, which has charge of this garden work, also cleaned up, graded and prepared for the use of children a dozen additional playgrounds, so that Dayton, a town

of 150,000 people, now has twenty-eight playgrounds, whereas the city of Washington, with a population of 350,000, has only thirteen.

When Dayton children start out for a frolic on Sunday afternoon, the chances are that they will go to Island Park, in the Miami River, which flows through the town. For years and years the principal item of news in the Monday newspapers was a chronicle of the drownings at Island Park. The division of recreation of the new city government has made Island Park as safe as a river front can be. A life saving station has been established, with a fast gasoline launch, thoroughly equipped for saving life, and manned by a trained life-saver. Life-saving stations and life-saving equipment have also been provided along the river bank, and a life-saving crew has been organized in the fire department.

Dayton used to treat its workhouse prisoners as most other cities treat them; that is, put them in a cell and let them stay there in idleness, eating poor food at the expense of the city until their terms had expired. Under the commission-manager the workhouse has been made clean, and all the prisoners given work in the open air. The women prisoners have been set to work making towels and bed-clothing. Male prisoners are taken out doors and used for city work as day laborers. The result is that the city gets the benefit of the prisoners' work, and the prisoner gets the moral and physical advantage of outdoor exercise.

When the commission-manager government took hold of the affairs of the city, it found that several thousand workless and homeless men drifted into town every winter. The worst cases of destitution were handled by charity, and many men were put in jail as vagrants. To meet this condition a municipal lodging house was established, where any man out of a job and with no place to sleep, may have a clean bed and three good meals by doing a half day's work for the city. This labor is usually removing snow or handling a pick and shovel in a grading gang.

The business-like manner in which all the affairs of the city have been handled for the last two years has been strikingly apparent in the police and fire departments. An expert from New York City made a survey of the two services and recommended reforms to bring them up to date. Since then, women officers have been employed to handle cases of girls and women requiring correctional attention, or in need of personal and sympathetic advice. A policemen's school has been started, where officers are educated in police methods, departmental co-operation and city ordinances. Weekly target practice is held, and the men are classified according to scores.

Formerly it was not unusual for firemen to waste time and let a fire get away from them because they knew nothing of the interior arrangement of the building in which they were working. During the last two years every building in the city has been carefully studied by the firemen so as to familiarize themselves with its interior. Now, when a fire company responds to an alarm, it can fight the fire intelligently. Even though the building is full of smoke, the firemen can find their way about.

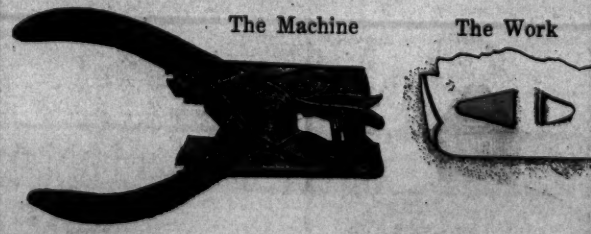
Commission-manager government, because of its youth, has not yet conclusively justified itself. Two things seem to be necessary to its success. One is a commission of progressive, unselfish men, and the other is the right man for city manager. Dayton has both. Its city government probably is one of the best in the United States, but whether this is due to its form or its personnel, remains to be seen.

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Chicago, Lancashire

What Manchester Seems Like
To An American

By Frederic William Wile
(Daily Mail)

London to Chicago in four hours! My ticket from St. Pancras made believe that I was booked for "Manchester Central," and eventually I arrived safely beneath a mighty girder-spanned shed so described in Bradshaw.

But I had only begun to breathe the energising and high-powered atmosphere when I felt morally certain that by some distance annihilating miracle I had landed in Chicago, and not Manchester. Nowhere else in England have I ever experienced, instinctively and unmistakably, the ozone of bustle, business, and breeze

which has come to typify that other great inland port, Chicago.

Let me say at once that it was neither raining in Manchester the day I first made its acquaintance a week ago nor was there at any time any necessity whatever to don a poisonous mask. I mention this because for some unaccountable reason effete Londoners insist that Manchester is a city of invincible moisture and noxious smells. I have not the slightest reason in the world to think that it was dried and perfumed especially in my honour. I flatter myself that I saw it in its normal, native state, and my only disappointment was that during a sojourn which lasted a full twenty-four hours I never heard a man, woman, lad, or lass say, "By gum." Jealous Londoners had done their best to send me to Manchester primed with stock prejudices. I take the stand to brand all of them as wicked calumnies.

Pride of City
Manchester is like Chicago which ever way you turn. Neither of them is what you would call a beauty. Their fortunes are not in their faces. There is no town council profligacy in the realm of street-cleaning. Both appear still to be struggling vainly with the problem of cinders and smoke. The sun gets no more of a show in St. Peter's-square than it does in the square-mile of soot, racket, and congestion known as Chicago's "loop." Manchester, like Chicago, will be a fine town when it is finished. By which I mean that the restless spirit of civic enterprise in both places is busily at work tearing down, rebuilding, extending, and improving all along the line.

But far and away the thing which most reminds me of Chicago in Manchester is the Mancunian's—how many Londoners, who know that Liverpool people are "Liverpudlians," know that Manchester people are Mancunians?—buoyant pride in his city.

"What a gigantic station this is!" I remarked to my luggage porter at the Central Station.
"Biggest in the world, sir," he rejoined, with positiveness which indicated the possession of statistics to floor me flat if I ventured to doubt his statement.
My hosts of the Rotary Club, a wideawake commercial organisation, conducted me around to the Royal Exchange—unfortunately too late to witness trading in operation, yet at an hour when the floor, now practically clear, spread before one's gaze as a mighty vista of almost limitless area. My cicerones' bosoms swelled visibly with Mancunian pride when I observed that neither on the Continent nor in the United States, so far as I know, was there a 'Change floor to compare with it in sheer immensity.
"Only about half what it's going to be," chuckled one of my guides, who

I would have sworn then was from Chicago but for the luscious Lancashire in his diction. And he pointed through the windows at the opposite side of the massive and beautiful pillared chamber where an army of workmen could be seen and heard pounding away at an "extension" which is really going to make the Royal Exchange floor nearly as big again as it is already.

"Business running into hundreds of thousands of pounds is done here every day," whispered another chap, "merely on the strength of a word or a nod." Mancunians revel in their reputation for commercial honour too.

We walked along through throbbing Market-street. War has manifestly not paralysed retail trade in Manchester. The shops were crowded and the pavements full. Again I thought of State-street, Chicago's busy shopping highway. I asked what Manchester's population is. I got a Chicago answer. "Do you know," it ran, "that within a radius of forty miles of the Royal Exchange in Manchester there are more people than within the same radius of St. Paul's Cathedral, London?" While I was pondering over that portentous fact more statistical high explosive was fired at me. "Manchester, sir, has larger bank clearings than Liverpool," and, if I remember aright, there was an added hint that Mancunian goods traffic in the aggregate also pales Liverpoolian railway tonnage into insignificance!

High-Minded Patriotism
But I would be conveying an utterly false impression if I were to emphasise Manchester's pride in her merely material magnitude, in the creditable fact, for instance, that her great Ship Canal is now an overwhelming economic success. On the theme which is eating into the souls of all men in this tragic hour Mancunians boast in accents of high-minded patriotism. "We've raised 120,000 men for the new armies—in Manchester alone," exclaimed a famous cotton-goods merchant when I asked him if Mancunians had time to think of the war. "And that's a national record, if I'm not mistaken." Manchester is the seat of twenty-eight Red Cross hospitals too. "They call us 'commercial' in London," he went on to say. "But the Halle concerts originated here and the Rylands Library is without a peer."

Industrially I do not suppose there is a community in the kingdom doing a bigger "bit" for King and country at the moment than the textile metropolis. Her hundreds of cotton mills are not only furnishing vast quantities of material for the Army and Navy and air fleet—airplane wings have become a new specialty of British looms—but in countless great factories shells and other munitions are being turned out in bewilderingly huge piles. You should go to — as I did, to see how British women and girls are winning the war. In one enormous plant I saw 2,000 to 3,000 "lasses," now be come skilled engineers, running automatic lathes, hammers, stamps, and presses, lugging steel, brass-bound food for eighteen-pounders on broad and willing shoulders, and doing strong men's work in a dozen different ways, with an ease and efficiency most of us, a brief year ago, I suppose, considered a Utopian impossibility. The other day, at a popular London revue, I watched an agile chorus of "Lancashire lasses," clad in multi-coloured calico and shawls for headgear. The "producer" who designed the "number" cannot have been to Manchester lately. If he would be up to date—I make him a present of the suggestion—let him "dress" his chorus in khaki-coloured aprons. Every Lancashire lass's pride these days is to be a shell-maker.
"No work is too hard for them, no hours too long," said a foreman. "They know that some 'boy's' life may depend on their keeping the home-lathes turning."
That is the spirit which animates murky, dirty Manchester through and through at this witching hour.

A Judge's Secret

A human problem has been raised by a very dramatic case in which Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court of Denver, was fined 500 dollars for contempt and conviction in the commission of perjury.

Judge Lindsey is an earnest reformer with strong views as to the value of psychology in the extraction of evidence. The offence of which he was convicted was his refusal to divulge what had been told him in confidence by the twelve-year-old son of a murdered man named Wright.

The boy's mother was charged with the crime, and the boy, an important witness told at the trial what is supposed to have been a different story from that which he had previously given the Judge of the

Juvenile Court. He departed from the original story, it is suggested, in order to save his mother's life.

Judge Lindsey was called upon to tell the Court what the boy had confided to him, and he refused. If he obeyed the order, he said, it would undo nearly all the good he had been able to do through his methods of handling children in the Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Wright was acquitted of the charge, and Judge Lindsey was arrested, convicted, and fined, as stated above. In a subsequent statement, while declining to be drawn explicitly on this particular case, he has suggested that the woman, at any rate, was innocent. "But," he added, "you don't know what I know, and perhaps you never will. It is buried in the unuttered confidences of the new institution that in some respects is as strange and as misunderstood as it is glorious—the Juvenile Court."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 7, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.45
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1932
Copper Cash	1932
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7% Tls.	7.56
Exch. @ 72.7-Mex \$	10.40
Peking Bar	834
Native Interest05

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	263d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:-	
3 m-s	%
4 m-s	%
6 m-s	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London T.T. Fr.	28.03
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$	4.77
Consols	f

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 2-7%
London	Demand 2-7 1/2%
India	T.T. 196 1/2%
Paris	T.T. 367 1/2%
Paris	Demand 368
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62%
New York	Demand 62%
Hongkong	T.T. 74%
Japan	T.T. 79 1/2%
Batavia	T.T. 148

Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Ctds. 2-8%
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-8%
London	6 m-s. Ctds. 2-9 1/2%
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-9 1/2%
Paris	4 m-s. 384 1/2%
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. 64%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR FEBRUARY	
\$1-Hk. Frs.....	6.80
Hk. Tls. 1-Frs.....	4.09
1-Mark.....	3.07
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.....	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.....	1.39
1-Rupiah.....	2.21
1-Rouble.....	2.35
1-Mex. \$.....	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.4375	
Chinese Dollars, 72.40	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106	
On Newchwang, Demand, 84 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 109	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 95%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 97%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tels, 86 1/2	
March 7, 1916.	

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service	
London, March 6.—Today's prices are as follows:-	
Plantation, First Latex.	1.07
Spot, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 7 1/2d., Paid.	
April to June Delivery, 3s. 8 1/2d. to 3s. 7 1/2d., Paid.	
Tendency of market, quiet.	
Last quotation, London, March 4:	
Spot, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 8 1/2d., Paid.	
April to June delivery, 3s. 8 1/2d. to 3s. 8 1/2d., Paid.	
Tendency of market, firm.	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service.	
London, November 6.—Today's cotton prices are as follows:-	
Mid-Americans, Spot	7.83d.
March-April	7.59d.
October-November	7.33d.
Metal market resumed for legitimate business.	

Kapazang Rubber Co. Pays Final Dividend of 20 p. c.

We are informed by Mr. M. G. Beck that the Directors of the Kapazang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., have decided to recommend a final dividend of 20% (Twenty per cent.), making a total of 24% (Twenty-four per cent.) for the year ended December 31, 1915.

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February Rubber Outputs

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., Secretaries of the Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the estate for the month of February was 10,345 lbs.

Messrs. Meyer and Measor inform us that the output of dry rubber for the month of February from the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was 12,165 lbs.

We are informed that the February output of dry rubber from the Ayer Tawah Plantation Co., Ltd., was 21,000 lbs.

The output of dry rubber for the past month from the Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ltd., was 39,008 lbs.

GENERAL STORES, LTD.

At the forthcoming annual general meeting the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 45 cents per share.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, March 7, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
S.M.C. 1915 5 1/2%	
Debs. Tls. 103.50	
Langkats Tls. 39.00	
Shanghai Docks Tls. 65.50	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.50	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.50	
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50	
Bates Tls. 2.00	
Consolidated Tls. 5.10	
Dominions Tls. 17.50	
Dominions Tls. 15.00	
Repah Tls. 1.60	
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.50	
Ziangbes Tls. 9.00	
Yangtzepoo (Ord.) Tls. 5.65	
Yangtzepoo (Pref.) Tls. 106.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 13.60	
Anglo French Lands Tls. 106.00	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.50	
Seekees Tls. 10.75	
Senawang Tls. 22.50	
Tebongs Tls. 38.00	

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 7, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.75 cash	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.80 March	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.85 cash	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.75 cash	
Langkats Tls. 33.00 cash	
Langkats Tls. 33.75 cash	
Yangtze Ins. \$260.00 cash	
Batu Anams Tls. 2.50 cash	
Consolidated Tls. 5.10 cash	
Telephones Tls. 98.00 cash	
Direct	
Consolidated Tls. 5.10 cash	
Ziangbes Tls. 9.10 March	
Anglo Javans Tls. 13.75 cash	

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MILD WINTER HURTS BUSINESS OF S. M. R.

But Two Big Private Transportation Companies Have A Fairly Good Year

The railways of Japan are in the main national enterprises, and the tramway business is mostly municipal, says the Japan Advertiser. The railways or tram lines which are left to private enterprise are limited to a few lines in secluded parts of the country or in small towns.

The South Manchuria Railway Company is the largest of the private railway enterprises, although, politically speaking, it has important relations with the government in that it was promoted under government supervision and patronage so that it might contribute toward the advancement of Japanese interests in Manchuria.

The target of the private tram services is the Keihin Electric Tram Company that runs between Shinagawa and Kanagawa parallel to the government railway line. The shares of these two companies are regularly dealt with on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and it is of interest to note the business prospects for these companies for the present term.

The business condition of the S.M.R. Company had been all that could be desired up to December, 1915. The gross revenue for the eight months from April to November last year showed an increase of 1,600,000 yen compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. But since December its receipts have shown a decreasing tendency. From December to February 20 there was a decrease of about 600,000 yen compared with the receipts in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The main causes of this decrease are first, that the mildness of the winter, with less snowing and freezing, has caused goods to be moved on the railway less; secondly, that the drop of beans in Manchuria last year was 10 per cent. less than the previous year. But for the period from April last year to the middle of February this year, taken as a whole, there was an increase of 1,100,000 yen in receipts compared with the same period of the preceding year. The business for the remaining period, that is, from the middle of February to the end of March, is yet to be seen. Conceding that the business in that period is less than in the same period of the previous year, still there would be an increase of nearly 1,000,000 yen for the current business year, that is, from April 1 to March 31.

Of the Keihin Electric Tram Company, it is to be reported that the revenue for the latter half of last year showed a decrease of 79,000 yen compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. This decrease was partly due to the general business depression that prevailed, but mainly due to the fact that during that business term, the government Railway commenced its electric tram service between Tokyo and Yokohama. But in the present term this tendency has to a certain extent been checked. The decrease during the period from January 1 to February 23 was only 35,671 in the number of passenger and 6,225.40 yen in fares compared with the corresponding period of last year. How the company was affected by the commencement of the government electric tram in parallel line can be seen from the fact that the number of passengers between Kanagawa and Shinagawa has decreased as follows:

December, 1914	56,933
January, 1915	60,189
December, 1915	49,806
January, 1916	37,775

The fares paid by the passengers between the two termini are the most important portion of the company's revenue, and it is natural that the government tram service should have taken a part of its profits. But the Keihin company has been improved financially because of its electric light works, which increased from 31,000 lights to 33,000 lights, and because the company has succeeded in effecting economy in its expenditures. Therefore, though it may be unable to maintain the old rate of dividend of 6 per cent., it can pay about 5.5 per cent. per annum.

War Helps Japanese Camphor Export Trade

Demands in Foreign Markets Has Increased Remarkably In Last Year

Since the outbreak of war, the export demand for camphor has increased remarkably and the exports last year amounted to 3,889,031 kin, worth 3,475,415 yen, says the Japan Advertiser. The briskness in the export trade has inevitably caused the price to rise, and the market prospect is very strong. The destinations of the exports are India, the United States, France, England and Australia, given in the order of their importance as markets. The suspension of the exports to Germany has been compensated by the growth of a demand in Russia. The exports in this direction will prosper as long as the war lasts, a difficulty lies in the scarcity of ships, and the adverse exchange rate. According to the official returns, the exports of camphor in the three years have been as follows:

Kin	Yen
1913	2,478,285
1914	2,078,724
1915	3,889,031

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$795 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$420.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2
Union of Canton	950
Yangtze	\$260 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$163.
Hongkong Fire	\$410
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	975. 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11.60 B.
Oriental Cons.	375. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 94 1/2 B. new 90 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 65 1/2 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 93.
Hongkong Wharf	\$75 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o	Tls. 142 1/2 B.
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 112 B.
International	Tls. 71 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 S.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.60 Sa.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5.65 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 104 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry	\$95 N.
Buder Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$140 B.
Green Island	\$10 1/2 B.
Langkats	Tls. 39 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2
Lane, Crawford	\$100.
Mourie	\$85 N.
Watson	\$6.85 B.
Weeks	\$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 1/2 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 1/2.
Chempedak	Tls. 16 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.10 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 24 1/2 S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12.
Kamunting	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 20.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 18 1/2.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 15.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 25 S.
Padang	Tls. 18 1/2.
Pengkalan Durlan	Tls. 15.
Permat	Tls. 7 1/2.
Repah	Tls. 1.60 Sa.
Samagun	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Seekee	Tls. 2.35.
Semawang	Tls. 22 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1.65.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Sungai Duri	Tls. 3 1/2.
Sua Mangli	Tls. 15 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 8 1/2.
S'hai	Tls. 13 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 1/2.
Tebong	Tls. 34.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 Sa.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100
Cully Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 97 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 300
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'neke Road

Telephone No. 308

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 6 was 172 tons."

CANADIAN OFFICER IS GUILTY OF MURDER

Lieut. Codere Accused of Slaying Sgt. Henry M. Ozame For Money

ACCUSED BELIEVED CRAZY

Higher Officers Were Suspicious of His Mental State Before Crime was Done

Winchester, February 4.—An extraordinary murder trial opened at the Winchester Assizes in the ancient castle today. The prisoner was a French Canadian, Lieutenant Georges Codere, assistant adjutant of a Canadian regiment, accused of the murder of Sergeant Henry Marquis Ozanne, another Canadian, at Gray-shott (Hants). Mr. Justice Darling was the judge.

The case for the Crown was in the hands of Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., and Mr. S. H. Emmanuel, while for the defence Mr. J. A. Foote, K.C., and Mr. Bromley Eames appeared under the instructions of Sir Charles Russell and Co., their client being the Agent-General of Quebec.

Georges Codere is a brisk young soldier of twenty-two. He appeared in the dock wearing a smart blue reefer suit, a tall Gladstone collar, and a black tie. He folded his arms across his broad chest and pleaded not guilty in an accent decidedly French.

Mr. Clavell Salter at once plunged into the story of the case. The murder, he said, took place on December 8 last, and the simple case for the prosecution was that the prisoner was in need of money. He received from Ozanne a considerable sum, the property of the canteen fund, of which the murdered man was secretary, converted it from Canadian into English money, obtained from Ozanne a receipt for it, and then murdered him in order to keep the money. That in a nutshell was the story.

Prisoner's regiment arrived in this country early last October and was quartered at Bramshott. The colonel, the major, and the prisoner shared a house called Arundel House. A month later the murdered man's regiment arrived at Bramshott. Here Codere met Sergeant Ozanne, a most intelligent and well-educated man, and the two had transactions which ended in Codere receiving nearly £300 from Ozanne.

Savoy Hotel Meeting

At the Savoy Hotel, counsel continued, on December 6 Codere met an acquaintance named Sergeant Martin and said, "Martin, I want you to help me make a man disappear. He's a sergeant in the Canadian Mounted Rifles. You have to be outside my quarters tomorrow morning. When you hear a yell inside you are to rush in and hit the sergeant on the back of the head." Sergeant Martin quietly replied, "Yes, sir," and then, after thinking a minute, said, "Why don't you give him poison?" "Ah," replied Codere, "do you know any good poison?" The sergeant, thinking the whole thing a joke, recommended "serum anti-tuberculum," which was not a poison at all.

"Write it down for me in this notebook," said Codere, and the sergeant obeyed. Next day Codere was in town again, calling at various chemists' with this notebook. The sergeant's scrawl recommending the poison was then countersigned "Capt. M. Morin, M.D." He got a bottle of the serum and returned to camp.

After a preliminary look round at Arundel House to see that the coast was clear, said counsel, Codere drove away and returned to the house at about four o'clock in the afternoon with Sergeant Ozanne in a taxicab. They entered the house, and half an hour later the prisoner emerged alone. A little later he met Corporal Keller, one of the two Arundel House soldier servants, and said to him, "Don't talk; I've killed a man," indicating that the crime had been committed in the smoking-room. Codere ordered Keller to get some water and a cloth to wash up the blood. This he did while Codere lighted him at his task with an electric torch.

Dead Man's Head-Rest

A little time afterwards he told a second soldier servant the same thing and led the two servants to the cellar stairs. Flashing his torch in the gloom he pointed out the blood-stained body of the murdered man lying at the bottom. He got them to help him wrap the body up in blankets, securing them with strands of twisted wire. In this mummy bundle, subsequently found in the stable, were Keller's blood-stained breeches, which were folded under the dead man's head, and had apparently been placed there by the prisoner. Keller, who had mended his clothes pretty badly in cleaning up the blood, had been previously ordered by Codere to take his trousers off and change.

The murder had evidently been committed with a lead-loaded trench stick which belonged to Codere, who after the murder had given it to Keller to burn. It was found smashed and blood-stained. Later on Codere wrote a letter to Keller, which implicated Keller in the crime—"a most cowardly and cunning thing to do," said Mr. Salter. "He had done everything he could," said counsel, "to divert suspicion from himself and to cast it on an innocent man."

Brother Officers' Evidence

It was stated that the accused

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
 Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
 33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar Hongkong Peking
 Bangkok Iloilo Penang
 Batavia Ipoh Puket
 Bombay Karachi Rangoon
 Calcutta Klang Saigon
 Canton Kobe Seremban
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Shanghai
 Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
 Foochow Manila Taiping
 Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
 Hankow New York Tientsin
 Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
 Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China
 Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves 48,000,000.00
 Succursales et Agences:
 Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtze Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankeou Phnom-Penh
 Bankers:
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger
 Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.
 President:
 JEAN JADOT,
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Bankers:
 LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
 Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.
 Capital Francs 45,000,000
 1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
 THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.
 President, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
 Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
 BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 G. LION,
 Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
 (Established 1850.)
 Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
 Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
 Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
 Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshai London Port Arthur
 Bombay Lioyang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons Siamfu
 Dairen Mukden Tientsin
 Hankow Nagasaki Yokohama
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio
 Hongkong New York Tientsin
 Honolulu Oosaka
 Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
 Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
 J. JEZERSKI,
 Q. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
 9, Ningpo Road.
 Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
 Paid-up Capital \$200,000.
 All kinds of banking business transacted.
 Currency Exchange a speciality.
 Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
 Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
 Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
 Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 18,000,000
 \$33,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
 Head Office: HONGKONG.
 Court of Directors:
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
 Chief Manager:
 Hongkong-N. J. STARR.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Koha Penang
 Batavia Kuala Lumpur
 Bombay Rangoon
 Calcutta Saigon
 Canton London Shanghai
 Colombo Lyons Singapore
 Foochow Malacca Sourabaya
 Hankow Manila Tientsin
 Harbin Nagasaki Yokohama
 Iloilo New York
 London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 60, Wall Street, New York.
 London Branch:
 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,210,000
 U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
 Bank of England.
 National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
 All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.
 G. HOGG,
 Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation
 Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
 Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
 Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
 Head Agency: BATAVIA
 Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
 Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Bala
 Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi
 Djember Penang Tegal
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
 Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden
 Makassar Singapore
 Medan Soerabaja

London Bankers:
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
 Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
 J. R. DER KINDEREN,
 Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED
 33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 2893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
 "THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
 Head Office: Peking
 Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
 Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
 Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
 Liabilities 16,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
 Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
 Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
 Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
 Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
 BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.
 Bankers:
 The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
 Amsterdam Manila Seattle
 Bangkok Malacca Semarang
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore
 Benkolen Moscow Soerabaya
 Bombay New York Tokyo
 Calcutta Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
 Hongkong Padang Wellington
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama
 Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Taels of Dollars 200 respectively.
 FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
 The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
 Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
 C. T. HSU, Manager.
 YOSHIO CHEN, Sub-Manager.

6671.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
 HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 562,500
 Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
 BANK OF ENGLAND.
 LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
 C. T. BEATH,
 Acting Manager.
 7, Nanking Road.

The Bank of China.
 (Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS
 Paid-up Capital: Kungling Taels 10,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
 SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
 Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 5559.

Commercial Bank of China
 Head Office: SHANGHAI.
 Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
 Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
 For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
 H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

La Follette Now Seeks Republican Nomination
 Author Of Famous Shipping Measure To 'Throw His Hat In Ring'

Washington, February 23.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, author of the shipping bill which bears his name, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for president.

The announcement of Senator La Follette's candidacy has created a great deal of surprise, it being supposed that he would endeavor to throw what support he had at his command to one of the other candidates.

Senator La Follette was a candidate for the Republican nomination at the last convention held in Chicago and there on the first ballot he received 35 votes, the greater part of which came from the convention delegates from his own state.

GOV. BRUMBAUGH WEDS
 Pennsylvania Executive Marries His Ward

Philadelphia, Penn., January 22.—Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh and Miss Flora Belle Parks, his ward and for more than twenty years a member of his household, were quietly married at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Dilling Kunz, assisted by the Rev. M. C. Swigart, in the First Church of the Brethren, Germantown. The simple Dunkard ceremony was solemnized. About forty friends, including members of the Governor's official family and of his staff, were present.

Immediately after the ceremony the Governor and his bride left for Atlantic City. They made every effort to keep the details of the wedding secret. The marriage license was obtained two days ago, but the

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 562,500
 Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
 BANK OF ENGLAND.
 LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
 C. T. BEATH,
 Acting Manager.
 7, Nanking Road.

The Bank of China.
 (Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
 SUNG HAN-CHANG,
 Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS
 Paid-up Capital: Kungling Taels 10,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
 SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
 Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 5559.

Commercial Bank of China
 Head Office: SHANGHAI.
 Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
 Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
 For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
 For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
 H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager.

La Follette Now Seeks Republican Nomination
 Author Of Famous Shipping Measure To 'Throw His Hat In Ring'

Washington, February 23.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, author of the shipping bill which bears his name, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for president.

The announcement of Senator La Follette's candidacy has created a great deal of surprise, it being supposed that he would endeavor to throw what support he had at his command to one of the other candidates.

Senator La Follette was a candidate for the Republican nomination at the last convention held in Chicago and there on the first ballot he received 35 votes, the greater part of which came from the convention delegates from his own state.

GOV. BRUMBAUGH WEDS
 Pennsylvania Executive Marries His Ward

Philadelphia, Penn., January 22.—Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh and Miss Flora Belle Parks, his ward and for more than twenty years a member of his household, were quietly married at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Dilling Kunz, assisted by the Rev. M. C. Swigart, in the First Church of the Brethren, Germantown. The simple Dunkard ceremony was solemnized. About forty friends, including members of the Governor's official family and of his staff, were present.

Immediately after the ceremony the Governor and his bride left for Atlantic City. They made every effort to keep the details of the wedding secret. The marriage license was obtained two days ago, but the

fact was not published. The Governor was a widower of more than a year, his first wife having died while he was making his gubernatorial campaign. He is 54 years old, and his wife is 44 years old. She is a fifth cousin.

The second Mrs. Brumbaugh is a daughter of George Parks, who lives at Entrioken, Huntingdon County. Her mother, a Miss Brumbaugh before her marriage, is dead.

Like the Governor, Mrs. Brumbaugh is of German extraction, and she comes from his home county, Huntingdon. When the first Mrs. Brumbaugh was alive Miss Parks was her constant companion, and handled all of her correspondence and aided her in housekeeping. Miss Parks was the Governor's constant companion lately and accompanied him to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and also on the road inspection trip through this State last October.

Provision Prices in Local Markets
 Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on March 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat
 Beef per lb. 12-18
 Mutton " 12-18
 Pork " 20-25
 Veal " 20-25

Fish
 Bream per lb. 16-20
 Cod " 16-18
 Pomfret " 30-40
 Mandarin " 20-30
 Mackerel " none
 Salmon " 18-20
 Samoli " none
 Soles " 30-40
 Whitebait " 25-30

Game, Poultry and Eggs
 Deer each none
 Duck per doz. 86-1.00
 Eggs per doz. 16-18
 Fowl per lb. 18-20
 Geese each \$1.00-1.20
 Hare " none
 Partridge " none
 Pheasant " none
 Pigeons " 20-25
 Plover " 10-12
 Quail " 20-25
 Snipe " 16-18

Vegetables
 Artichokes per lb. 3-4
 Asparagus per doz. none
 Bamboo Shoots per lb. 12-15
 Broad Beans per lb. 14-15
 Beetroot per bunch 1-2
 Cabbages each 5-10
 Celery per bunch 10-12
 Carrots " 2-3
 Cauliflower each 10-15
 Egg Plant per lb. 6-8
 French Beans per lb. 15-20
 Green Corn each none
 Leeks per bunch 2-3
 Mushrooms per lb. none
 Onions per lb. 8-10
 Peas " 8-10
 Potatoes per pic. \$2.50-3.00
 Parsnips per lb. 3-4
 Radishes per bunch 1-2
 Spinach per lb. 2-3
 Tomatoes " 8-10
 Turnips per bunch 1-2

Grain and Flour
 Flour, American per 50 lb. \$4.50
 Flour, Shanghai per 50 lb. \$2.60
 Rice per 200 lb. \$7.40

Milk
 Foreign dairies per bottles 20
 Chinese dairies " 17

Fodder
 Barley per 114 lbs. \$3.00
 Bran " \$2.00

Fuel
 House Coal per ton Tls. 9.25
 Stove Coal " Tls. 16.00
 Firewood per 60 bundles \$1.00
 E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
 PROGRAMME
 For March 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th
 "THE BLACK BOX"
 Showing 11th & 12th Episodes, entitled:
 "A DESERT VENGEANCE"
 and
 "NEATH IRON WHEELS"
 In Four Reels
 Come and you may be able to form an idea who is the guilty party.
 PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
 Depicting all the latest War Incidents.
 "THE KNOCK-OUT"
 Special Two-Reel Feature with ROSCOE ARBUCKLE as the Heavyweight Boxer and CHAS. CHAPLIN as the Featherweight Referee.

VICTORIA THEATRE
 Wednesday, March 8th
 NEW PROGRAMME
 Showing Two Good Features
 "THE BLACK MAN'S CLUB"
 Detective Story in Three Parts
 and
 "AMID RAGING BEASTS"
 Selig Animal Feature,
 Two Parts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
 NEW PROGRAMME
 For 8th and 9th March, 1916
 Showing The Following New Films
 "THE THREE CASKETS"
 An Interesting Drama in Three Acts
 BY THE NORDISK CO.
 "FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH"
 Topical War Film
 "FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
 Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA
 Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads
 PROGRAMME
 For Sunday and Matinee Sunday Afternoon
 1. "FOOL'S-HEAD AS SPORTSMAN"
 A Comic Picture
 2. "JELLY FISH"
 An Instructional Film
 3. "MAN WANTED"
 Interesting Comedy
 4. "WEDDING TRIP"
 Amusing Picture
 5. "THE BLACK BOX"
 6th Episode. 1st and 2nd Parts.
 6. "CHARLIE BY THE SEA"
 A Good Chaplin Comedy

PROGRAMME
 For Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
 1. "FALSE BEAUTY"
 A Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy
 2. "THE BLACK BOX"
 7th Episode. 1st Part
 3. "THE BLACK BOX"
 7th Episode. 2nd Part
 4. "THE BLACK BOX"
 8th Episode. 1st Part
 5. "THE BLACK BOX"
 8th Episode. 2nd Part
 6. "CHARLIE BY THE SEA"
 An Amusing Chaplin Picture

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 COMMITTEE:
 Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.
 A. W. Burkill E. V. Hobbs,
 L. Midwood M.R.C.V.S.
 E. O. Cumming H. Tiefenbacher
 Dr. H. Fresson Capt. G. Rabier
 E. R. Hooper O. M. Green
 Col. C. D. Bruce J. K. Tweed
 K. J. McEuen
 The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.
 Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance Office.
 D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
 Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 9	P.M.	Tacoma	Canada Maru	Jap.	Rori	A. T. Co.
12	5.30	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagayasu	N. Y. K.
15	..	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	A. T. Co.
15	..	New York	Indra Maru	Jap.	Br. Jones	J. M. & Co.
17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Shinohe	N. Y. K.
17	..	Seattle	Empress of Russia	Br.	Br. Davison	C. F. O. S.
18	P.M.	Vancouver	Manila Maru	Jap.	Br. Hopercraft	C. F. O. S.
18	..	Tacoma	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Br. Asahawa	A. T. Co.
19	P.M.	Vancouver	China Maru	Jap.	Br. Frazier	C. F. O. S.
20	..	Seattle	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Br. Robinson	A. T. Co.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Br. Saitow	A. T. Co.
21	..	P.O. Frisco, Japan, H'ls	Awa Maru	Jap.	Br. Saitow	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Br. Saitow	C. F. O. S.
21	..	Seattle	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Br. Saitow	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Saitow	N. Y. K.
21	..	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Br. Saitow	N. Y. K.
21	P.M.	P.O. Frisco, Japan, H'ls	China Maru	Jap.	Br. Saitow	N. Y. K.
21	..	Seattle	Monteagle	Br.	Br. Saitow	C. F. O. S.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	China Maru	Jap.	Br. Saitow	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 9	1.30	Moji, Kobe	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
10	..	Nagasaki	Fooksang	Br.	Mitchell	J. C.
10	..	Nagasaki	Poltava	Br.	Heikel	R. V. F.
10	..	Nagasaki	Polynesian	Br.	Costa	Cla. M. M.
10	..	Nagasaki	Oni Maru	Jap.	Toshikawa	A. T. Co.
10	..	Nagasaki	Shioyama Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
10	..	Nagasaki	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. F. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 8	..	London	Glenstrae	Br.	Roger	B. & S.
10	..	Batavia etc.	Tjitaroom	Br.	Richardson	B. & S.
10	..	Liverpool via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Beven	B. & S.
10	..	Liverpool via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Beven	B. & S.
10	..	London etc.	Novara	Br.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
10	..	London etc.	Novara	Br.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
10	..	London etc.	Novara	Br.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
10	..	London etc.	Novara	Br.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
10	..	London etc.	Novara	Br.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
10	..	London etc.	Novara	Br.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 8	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 8	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.
9	..	Tientsin, Dairen	Asahi Maru	Jap.	Mura	N. Y. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 8	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
9	..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 7	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
7	Hankow	Yungshih	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
7	Japan	Taipei Maru	1478	Jap.	Sakano	H. C. T. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
7	Hongkong	Tjitaroom	3867	Br.	Scholten	H. C. T. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
7	Hongkong	Tjitaroom	3867	Br.	Scholten	H. C. T. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
7	Hankow	Taipei Maru	1478	Jap.	Yasaka	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
7	Wanchow	Burrumbet	2420	Br.	Heppel	M. B. K.	L.P.D.W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 7	Hankow, Canton	Vingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.
7	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.S.S. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.
7	Hankow, etc.	Loonyi	2672	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10	Feb. 25	Cruise	Ajax	Am. Aus.	800	17	518	Lundberg
10	Feb. 25	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am. Aus.	3213	17	518	Ford
10	Feb. 25	Cruise	Galveston	Am. Aus.	3200	18	500	Kellogg
10	Feb. 25	Cruise	Helena	Am. Aus.	1897	13	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Antiochus	Jan.
Atreus	Feb.
Atsuta Maru	Feb.
City of Colombo	Jan.
Hitachi Maru	Feb.
Helenus	Feb.
Iyo Maru.	Mar.
Kansas	Feb.
Knight Companion	Feb.
Mishima Maru	Jan.
Mongara	Feb.
Nellore	Jan.
Peleus	Dec.
Pingsuey	Mar.
Protesilaus	Mar.
Pyrrhus	Dec.
Suwa Maru	Jan.
Tydeus	Jan.
Waimana	Feb.
Yangtze	Jan.

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
Atlantique	Mar. 5
Cordillere	Feb. 2
For Bombay	Namur**
Nankin**	Mar. 5
Sardinia**	Feb. 7

For Vancouver, etc.

Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
Ide Maru	Jan. 12
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Javary	Jan. 25
Kamokura Maru	Feb. 27
Kosoku Maru	Mar. 1
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
Monteagle	Feb. 19
Shimo Maru	Feb. 26
Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7

For New York

City of Baroda	Mar. 6
Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Indra	Feb. 7
St. Patrick	Feb. 27
Skipston Castle	Jan. 22
Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Feb. 18
Hazel Dollar	Mar. 4
Panama	Dec. 16
Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
Sequoia	Feb. 18
Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Apr. 6
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 5
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	May 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 14	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Koonun	Jan. 28	Mar. 13
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 20
Maehon	Jan. 17	Mar. 10
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 26	May 5
Mongara	Apr. 29	June 12
Northampton	Dec. 6	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Nellore	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Nagoya**	Feb. 15	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 20
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Mar. 12
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 16

FROM CALCUTTA

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 8
Empress of Asia	Nov. 25	Apr. 21
Empress of Japan	Nov. 25	Apr. 7
Empress of Russia	Nov. 25	Apr. 24
Monteagle	Nov. 25	Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 22	Mar. 21

FROM NEW YORK

City of Agra	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egmont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 15
Grens	Nov. 28	Mar. 10
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrashamba	Mar. 12	Apr. 12
Indraghiri	Jan. 19	Mar. 10
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Mar. 14
Indraghiri	Dec. 25	Mar. 14
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10

FROM CHRISTIANA

Caylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 13
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

FROM GOTHENBURG

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Apr. 13	Mar. 16
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 30
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 12
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17

* Due date is approximate.

** Transshipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangwan, Capt. John J. Wade, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str. Kiangwan, Capt. Y. Matsuo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, March 11, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsin-yu, Capt. L. H. Richards, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The str. Anping Maru, Capt. W. Miura, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on 8th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 475.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsin-yu, Capt. J. Halket, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsin-yu, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKO. HAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Sunday.

The I.-C

BRITISH GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON ZEPPELIN RAID FOUND ACCURATE

China Press Correspondent Finally Gets Chance To Make Test

BIG TALK OF REPRISALS

Appam Case and Flat Racing Latest Topics of London Club Chat

By Consul-Captain

Special Correspondence of The China Press

London, February 6.—Monday last we had another visit from the German gasbags and as usual very little real damage was done. The town to suffer most on this occasion was a Leicestershire one with which I am well acquainted, and as I was in possession of the full facts I awaited the issuing of the official report with eagerness. Now thought I, I shall be in a position to judge exactly how much the Government waters its information before administering it to the public. The account came out, and with the exception of suppressing the town's name gave an absolutely accurate estimate of the damage. The German account of "industrial England on her knees" was great and one wonders if Louis de Rougemont is not filled with envy at their inventiveness.

The Zepps did not visit London, much to our local annoyance, as we've got a brand new hi-em-and-kill-em-alive-oh gun erected which we are assured will break every window in the neighborhood when fired, and our local glazier stands each night and prays for Zeppelins, as if they come and our gun reaches expectations, there will be a boom in his shares that would make even a ship owner green with envy.

At the moment in the clubs there is "heap big talk" of reprisals—and some of the gassers are wanting more protection against air raids; but the keen thinking men recognise that all the damage done by Zeppelins up to date, in lives and money falls much below that caused by the loss of the Lusitania and it is not worth while fetching experienced gunners from Flanders or the North Sea to man our home defenses, or to decrease the possible number of guns with our fighting forces by even one just on the off chance of potting one of the raiders.

The German is not a sportsman and never takes the 50% chance, he waits 99% in his favor, and so waits months till every condition is right. He has had luck, and his luck won't always last; one day he'll lose one or two of his airships, and then I suppose he'll chuck his "strafing" expeditions.

After Zeppelins, the two most discussed questions at the clubs are the Appam case, which would give a man like F. E. Smith a most glorious chance to "spread himself," and the chances of flat racing during the coming season.

I think we shall see more flat fixtures this year as the jumping has proved quite a success, and the only objection ever raised was the congestion of railways by race traffic, which of course is avoided by the new regulations "to the course by road only."

Yesterday and the day before we had Windsor Steeplechases and from London one could leave the Beaufort Club in Soho Square, by charabanc for 25s. or by private motor for 35s., these charges covering the double journey and admission to the meeting.

One day last week I was at the headquarters of a famous regiment and amongst the recruits who had

Fiance of American Consul Lost On Persia



WILMA WHITACRE.

Miss Wilma Whitacre of West Liberty, Iowa, who was to have wed Robert H. McNeely, American Consul at Aden, lost on the torpedoed Persia. They met at a dinner party in Raleigh, N.C. and Miss Whitacre said it was virtually a case of love at first sight with both. She is a graduate of North-Western University.

Just got into khaki were two men I knew. One was a clerk from a Government Department who had been drawing about £200 a year; the other was a city man who after Eton and Oxford had gone into his father's business and was doing well. I noticed the clerk was ashamed to be seen luging his kit bag and boots through London so took a taxi to convey him to a distant suburb. The city man gleefully swung the books round his neck and his kit over his shoulder and walked to the nearest tube station whence he travelled to the terminus of the line which fed his district.

Funny how the public school man shines, eh?

Whilst on the New Army, here is this week's joke

First dear old soul—My boy's in the cavalry.

Second d. o. s.—No he ain't, the—Yorks is an infantry regiment.

1st d. o. s.—Garn, he's in the West Riding, so there!

The last of the "glorious six hundred" of Balaclova fame died this week in the person of Sergeant J. Mustard (17 Lancers). His old regiment sent a party specially from Ireland to Twickenham where he was buried, to pay their last respects to this hero.

A remarkable story of a horse's faithfulness is related in the monthly magazine of the Claremont Mission, Pentonville, by one of the Coldstream Guards. He says:

"After the fierce fighting at Loos it was noticed that there was a horse standing between the firing lines. For two days he remained there. Then some of our men crawled out, and found that he was standing by the dead body of his rider, and would not leave the spot. The horse itself was unharmed. Later on some of our men very bravely arranged to get out to the horse again, blindfolded him, and brought him back to our lines. By no other means could the faithful beast be persuaded to leave its dead master."

MILWAUKEE OPENS HER ARMS TO MR. WILSON

German-American City Gives The President Greatest Reception Accorded

Milwaukee, January 31.—In this stronghold of German-Americanism President Wilson today received a wonderful demonstration, which plainly delighted him.

Chicago caught a fleeting glimpse of him this morning. Leaving the North-western station at 10.05, the President's train reached Waukegan at 10.50, where he was scheduled to make a talk of five minutes from the platform of train.

That trip to Waukegan marked the first real demonstration of public sentiment since the President left Washington. It is no secret that he had some misgivings about the reception that might be accorded him, after what he has said about hyphenated Americans, and the fact that he was going into what has been considered their strongest territory.

Flag-Waving Citizenry

But the moment Chicago was left little groups of citizens began to be noticed at the roadside, flags and bunting waved and the people cheered from the little wayside stations. It is no exaggeration to say that his progress was through a lane of flags and cheering citizenry. It was the first time since he started that there has been any attempt at decoration, and it pleased the President as nothing else had done.

His pleasure was reflected in the lighter tone in which he addressed the crowd which had gathered to meet him at Waukegan. He began to realize that the people themselves, regardless of the leaders or politicians, believe in his doctrine of preparedness.

After five minutes at Waukegan, the train sped on to Kenosha, where another speech of five minutes was scheduled. Again the line was decorated with flags, and again the train was cheered.

Cheered by these receptions, but still doubtful, the President arrived at Racine, another center of German-American population. He paused there at 11.30 for another five-minute speech and was warmly applauded as at either of the other stops.

But the greatest surprise of all, and the most pleasant, greeted the President when at 12.15 in the afternoon the train rolled into the North-western station in Milwaukee and was greeted by cheers from all the thousands who could be packed into all the streets between the station and the Hotel Pfister where he was to have lunch.

It was really a wonderful reception and would have been wonderful even where the President had expected to find none but friends. But coming as it did when he was visibly nervous over the thought of facing a crowd supposed to contain his worst critics, it surprised the President as much as it pleased him.

Give Him Rifle Salute

Just as the President was leaving the car a roar of musketry startled the crowd. The President glanced quickly about, the secret service men leaped forward—and then the crowd broke into renewed cheering. It was a squadron of the Wisconsin National Guard giving the presidential salute.

The mood of the people was instantly reflected in the bearing of their chief. There was a brighter twinkle to his eyes and a broader significance to his smile at the thought of the people of Milwaukee turning out so to greet him. He commented on it.

"I am beginning to comprehend," he said, "that the people understand the situation and that they know what I am trying to do."

Shanghai W.C.T.U. Annual Meeting

The first annual business and social meeting of the Shanghai W. C. T. U. was held last Friday at the home of Mrs. Robert S. Ivy at No. 6 Love Lane. A report submitted by the committee showed what the organization has accomplished in its first year's fight against Rum.

Among those present were Mrs. L. E. Canning, president, Mrs. F. J. Raven, vice-president, and the secretaries, Mrs. Evan Morgan and Mrs. Edgar K. Morrow. The report follows: The Shanghai Women's Temperance Union, from its beginning on April 30th has been an especially normal, well-tempered, and harmonious organization. It was not the idea of those who called the first meeting to seek for large numbers first of all, but rather to secure the co-operation in work and prayers and giving of those who felt the seriousness of the call to "purity and total abstinence" and were willing to make great sacrifice, if need be, to see Shanghai a cleaner, more wholesome city.

We do not mean to say there have been no discouragements. Indeed we should wonder if there had been none when working for a cause that has such decided opponents. And, as it is a sign of growth when one is not satisfied with himself, so it is with an organization, and the fact that the Committee of this W. C. T. U. are not content with the work accomplished during the past year is the promise of a better year to come. Our work for the past year shows some very excellent results, and a backward look is by no means disheartening.

As I was not able to have part in the Association from its very beginning this judgment of mine is most impartial. But it is quite true as a friend said to me one day in comparing the preliminary organization of the S.W.C.T.U. with that of another club in which we both were interested, "The S.W.C.T.U. shows experienced leadership." The work began in this way: It was decided early in the spring of last year to see if there were enough ladies definitely interested in temperance to form a branch of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. About five hundred invitations were issued for a drawing room meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, and forty-nine women accepted. At the close of a delightful enthusiastic meeting, a resolution was adopted by unanimous vote to organize the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union. Those willing to serve on committees then met on May 7 and chose a committee of nine who should serve as the Executive Committee and who should be empowered to elect officers from among their own number. The association has doubled its membership and enrolls today ninety-seven.

It was at this time that the dreadful announcement of the "Cocktail Bar" at the forthcoming Garden Fete in the Hardoon Gardens appeared in one of the daily papers. The Committee as Christian women, as well as temperance workers, felt that in the face of such a proceeding a remonstrance should be made even though it availed nothing. Accordingly a protest was sent to the Garden Fete Committee as follows:

We, the undersigned, being the Committee of the recently formed Shanghai Branch of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, while fully sympathizing with the object of the forthcoming Garden Fete in Mr. Hardoon's garden, beg you to reconsider the question of including a "Cocktail Bar" amongst your list of attractions.

We would remind the Organizing Committee of the fact that His Majesty King George has prohibited the use of alcoholic drinks in the royal household and has issued an indirect appeal to the British nation to abstain during the period of the war;

also that by command of the Tsar the sale of drink in Russia has been abolished, and that the French Republic has likewise taken similar action.

We bring these facts to the special notice of the Committee inasmuch as the Fete was specially organized for the relief of the nations above mentioned, the heads of which clearly indicate that indulgence in alcoholic drinks will weaken the power of the Allied forces and prolong the war. Such being the case, funds raised by the sale of liquor are manifestly misplaced.

Yours faithfully,

The Committee.

In answer they stated that they regretted being unable to comply with our suggestion to reconsider the question of holding a "Cocktail Bar" at the Garden Fete.

This was the first real definite effort to take a stand in a public way on the side of temperance.

The formal organization of the Union was completed by adopting the constitution at the large Garden Party given by Mrs. Canning in June. Since then five regular meetings of the society have been held, one each month of this year beginning with October, and the same number of committee meetings, making in all seven meetings of each since April 30, 1915, with an average attendance of forty at the meetings to which the whole society was invited.

The Royal Asiatic Society Hall was secured for a fair compensation as a central place of meeting and with piano, curtains and flowers proved quite satisfactory for our first year. It was decided to hold meetings the first Friday of each month at 4.30 p.m. not serving tea, and to secure a special speaker for each time. The following most excellent addresses have been contributed:

Some Effects of Alcohol on the Human Body Dr. Margaret Polk
Evil Effects of Narcotics Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich (of Peking).
Progress of Prohibition in America. Mrs. Frank J. Raven.
Russia and Prohibition Mrs. Evan Morgan.

The Work of the Foreign Women's Home and its Relation to the Drink Problem Mrs. Emily Mitchell. Mrs. Raven read her paper also before the American Woman's Club at their special request.

Words fall us in trying to express our appreciation here and we hope that all the above mentioned addresses that can be secured will appear in printed form either in part or as a whole in the April or May number of the China Christian Advocate. Many friends have kindly helped to make the meetings attractive in a musical way: Mrs. Malpas, Mrs. Armistead, Miss Jansen, Mrs. McCracken, Mrs. Dunlap, and Mrs. Jennings. Notice and reports of the meetings have appeared from time to time in the daily papers due to untiring efforts of Mrs. Morgan and at no time has the

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

spirit for temperance reform at home and abroad lagged in the least.

In conclusion we wish to mention the work of the sub-committees on schools and posters. In December it was decided to visit the Municipal Council public school and meet the head masters and head mistresses with the hope of securing their co-operation in introducing temperance instruction into the regular course of study. The Shanghai American School was already pursuing such a plan as is true of the vast majority of Public Schools in America. The committee were received very cordially in their visits and enjoyed at least the good will and courteous consideration of the heads of the schools although no definite promises were made. It is hoped that some such plan may be adopted by all of them for the coming school year.

The other proposal which perhaps has interested more people than any other work of the Union for the year is that of exhibiting suitable posters in several prominent places in Shanghai. The posters secured are brief and effective, and show in a conclusive manner the evil effects of strong drink. To launch such a program required the most careful consideration and the success attending it is due in no small way to the helpful advice and good judgment of those who know of, or have experience in this work in foreign countries. These posters may be seen at P. O'Brien Twigg's Drug Store, Edward

Evans' Book Store, and at Hung Chong's on Nanjing Road.

At this time we wish to pause and remember her who left us in the middle of the year for her far away, more beautiful home, Mrs. A. Q. Adamson. Her life was a precious testimony to the love of Jesus Christ for a lost world, and in memory of her, and for the sake of Him who died for us all, let us go forward into the new year with a spirit of earnest endeavor and unswerving loyalty to give of our best for "God and Home and Every Land."

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
1133, Szechuen Road.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

	Mail 8 8.30 11.25 11.35	Mail 5 16.35 19.10 19.17	Miles 0 82	dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central		arr. dep. arr.	Mail 102 8.44 5.18 5.03	Mail 4 18.55 15.58 15.53
	11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	Mon. & Thurs. 4.55	15.45
	Mail 102 Sun. & Wed. 9.35 Mon. & Thurs. 4.45 4.55	Mail 2 0.01 19.27 18.34	0 134	dep. Mukden arr. Tientsin-East dep. Tientsin-East	Peking- Mukden Line		Mail 1 21.00	Mail 101 19.27
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Local 5 7.30 7.40 8.00 11.48 15.12 18.16	Mail 8 12.30 12.40 13.00 16.30 19.38 22.41		0 2 71 78 149 221	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central dep. Tsingchow dep. Tschow dep. Tsinanfu	arr. dep. dep. dep. dep. dep.		Mail 13 15.32 15.22 15.02 11.57 12.13 9.17 r. 31	Local 6 19.56 19.46 19.26 15.23 12.23 9.18
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Exp. 23.00 7.00	Exp. 23.01 7.0		0 198	dep. Nanking Ferry dep. Nanking arr. Shanghai	Shanghai arr. Nanking dep Line		Exp. 7.05 7.00 23.00	Fast 7.05 15.34

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom
184-185, SZECHUEN ROAD,
ON

THURSDAY, the 9th inst.

At 10 a.m.

Tapestry Covered Drawing
Room Suites, Sideboards,
Cellarettes, Desks, Carpets,
Chairs, Office Furniture, Single
and Double Bedsteads, Dinner
Service, Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, Washstands, Pictures,
Coal Scuttles, Stoves.
etc., etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW.

To Let at Rokkasan

2,800 ft. above Kobe and 2 hours' distance; 15 minutes' walk from Golf Links, near Post and Telegraph Office, a FURNISHED HOUSE, with 6 rooms, 3 bathrooms, servants' quarters, and separate bath-room for servants. Plan of House, Inventory and Terms may be seen at THE CHINA PRESS Office.

8932

Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8883

Naamloze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenming-yuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8884

LOST

LOST, one native Bank order for Tls. 68.50 No. 2161, due on 8th inst., issued by Hun Chang Bank (恆祥莊). The said Bank order has been lost and cancelled and the public is hereby warned not to accept it, which is now declared null and void by the issuing bank.

DAH KONG.

大康

8965

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges. Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXVIII.

With them the
Seed of Wisdom
did I sow,
And with my
own hand labour'd
it to grow:

And this was
all the Harvest
that I reap'd—
They pinch my
Upper Crust
where'er I go.

DRINK UPPER
CRUST RYE
AMERICAN WHISKEY

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants



Willard
NEUTRAL
Whether your storage battery is a Willard or some other make—if you want expert service, come in.
H. S. HONIGSBURG & CO.
Free inspection of any battery at any time

THE QUALITY
of our
Fresh Cream Cheese
in unexcelled.
Phone 4740 for
orders

8842

Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting
from an American tailor. I am
recommended by some of the
best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

8724

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to
the residents of Shanghai that they
have opened business at the above
address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces
and
Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality
and at moderate prices.
Inspection invited; satisfaction
guaranteed.

8943

The Shanghai Land Investment
Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 2, Jinkee Road, on Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 14th day of March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

8871

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Secret of Success
in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1A, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

CAR FOR SALE

MR. GALLAGHER is leaving this
month for home and will accept any
reasonable offer for his Cadillac
Car. Reply c-o U.S.S.P. Co.,
Union Building, 4, The Bund.

8957-M-8

Wa Lee & Co., Ltd.

Furniture Manufacturers,
Upholsterers, Decorators,
And General Importers.

We have special bargains to
offer, and give every care and
attention to customers' require-
ments.

The quality and style of our
goods are first-class, and we offer
the best possible value for prompt
Cash.

Outport orders receive prompt
attention.

P375, Nanking Road
(Corner of Yunnan Road)
Telephone No. 4470

8733

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hang-
chow, is the only establishment of its
kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to
make this hotel as comfortable in
winter as at any other time of the
year. Convalescents who need a
change of air will find in our hotel
very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm
rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our
establishment all conveniences on
their way up country. We are in a
position to supply them with fresh
stores and provisions and render them
efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SIK-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7283

Masonic Club

THE Annual General Meeting of
Members will be held in the Club
on Tuesday, the 14th inst., 6 p.m.

C. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.

8940

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

Ministry of Communications
PEKING

Department of Telegraphs,
Posts and Navigation.

TENDERS are invited for the
supply of Telephone instruments,
materials, etc., required for the
whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st
May, 1916.

Conditions governing tenders,
requisition sheets and drawings may
be obtained from the undersigned,
on payment of a fee of Shanghai
Taels Ten (Tls. 10), which will
be returnable only if the Tenderer
shall have sent in a bona fide tender
and shall have not withdrawn the
same. Contract documents may be
inspected before the payment of the
fee.

KWAN PO-PIN,
Manager.

Chinese Telegraph Material
Supply Department,
No. 27, Markham Road, Shanghai.
Shanghai, 8th March, 1916.

8983

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

THE attention of Members is
directed to the altered conditions of
Races for Paper Hunt Ponies as
stated in the Programme for the
forthcoming Spring Race Meeting.
The altered conditions are now
posted on the notice-board at the
Grand Stand and will appear in the
Entry-form for the above Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8977

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

Will be opened shortly near
BREWER'S CORNER

THE management is now prepared
to undertake orders for baskets or
such floral designs as may be
required.

Applications for the same to be
made to Mrs. Horace Hanbury, 74,
Great Western Road, Hon. Sec.,
British Flower Shop.

FULL PARTICULARS

WILL BE

PUBLISHED LATER

8984

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants
Clerks
Typists
Overseers
Stenographers
Watchmen
Printer

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,

Secretary

4872

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished bun-
galow at Peitaiho, for season. Apply
to Box 384, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8955-M-8

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8910

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS WITH BOARD
BY DAY OR MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 82, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
Telephone 3482

TO LET, in Western district,
from 1st April, in private German
family, large comfortably furnished
sitting-room with small room
adjoining, facing south, and bed-
room with bathroom. With or
without board, large garden, stabling
and garage. Apply to Box 395,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8981

AN English family desires to hear
of a lady of quiet habits to join
them in their home. Western dis-
trict. Apply to Box 380, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8947-M-8

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8901-M-5

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE on Route Ferguson for
rent from May 19. Rent Tls. 65.
Six rooms, large garden; wish to
sell furniture. Apply to Box 394,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8979-M-11

TO LET, Avenue Joffre, close to
French Park, small foreign re-
sidences, 4 and 5 rooms with attic.
Low rent. Tilley & Limby, 39,
Szechuen Road.

8975-M-10

TO LET, comfortable attic, un-
furnished, Range Road. Apply to
Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

8982-M-14

TO LET, in private German
family, two well-furnished rooms,
with bathrooms attached, board if
desired. Terms moderate. Apply
to Box 393, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8976

TO LET, one handsomely furnish-
ed Flat, containing 3 rooms, 2
Bathrooms and Encased Verandah.
Superior Home, 6, Quinsan
Gardens.

8946-M-9

TO LET, an unfurnished flat,
consisting of two large rooms with
bathroom attached, also large open
verandah, facing south. Separate
large kitchen and servants' quarters.
Good locality, very cool in summer,
and near Hongkew Park. Married
couple preferred. Please apply to
Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

8921-M-9

Exchange and Mart

PAPER, for sale, 1500 reams M.G.
cap paper. Samples on application.
All to go in one lot. Apply to Box
397, THE CHINA PRESS.

8985-M-8

FOR SALE; about 4-5000 good
stamps. Inspection invited. Reason-
able offer accepted for the lot.
Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8978-M-8

WANTED, Ford car; will offer
about \$750 for good running-order
machine. State particulars. Apply
to Box 381, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8948-M-8

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a lady teacher for
Chinese girl for English and music
lessons, one to two hours daily,
knowledge of Chinese unnecessary;
one who knows gardening. Terms
dollar an hour. Please state ex-
perience, to Box No. 388, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8966-M-8

WANTED for Chefcoo. A
capable business manager; also an
efficient clerk accustomed to export
business. Britishers. Apply by
letter to "J. M.", Palace Hotel.

8970-M-9

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION as traveller or resident
agent in interior of North China or
Mongolia, by American with in-
timate knowledge of Chinese trade
routes and business methods. Work-
ing knowledge of northern dialects.
Familiar with remote interior.
Good credentials. Apply to Box
399, THE CHINA PRESS.

CAPABLE, energetic and experi-
enced young man (Neutral) seeks
employment. Speaks Chinese fluently;
travelled throughout China.
Excellent references. Apply to Box
389, THE CHINA PRESS.

8968-M-16

TWO Russian ladies seek positions,
one as nurse to look after children
or to look after the house; the other
as governess to teach Russian. Apply
to Miss Astafieff, Kitaiskaja, Ulitzka,
No. 423 Harbin.

8956

WANTED work after 5 p.m. by
energetic young man, fast typist,
experienced in handling correspondence
and in office organization.
Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8928

HARD-WORKING young man,
five years office experience, good
knowledge of shipping, Customs,
piece goods, typewriting, &c., seeks
position in Neutral office. A-1
references. Apply to Box 377,
THE CHINA PRESS.

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